

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor X

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

How much Money have the Manufacturers of Canada contributed to election funds during the last 25 years? This might explain the Protective Tariff



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

OCTOBER 12th, 1910

Price, \$1.00 per year

Single copies, 5 cents

Volume III

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Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
Capital-paid-up - \$3,244,000 Rest - \$1,900,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$44,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager
H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager

WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF, WINNIPEG
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J. S. HIAM Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches
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MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtie, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Ningo, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Arcola, Asquith, Buchanan, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Lusk, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Sintaluta, Southey, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

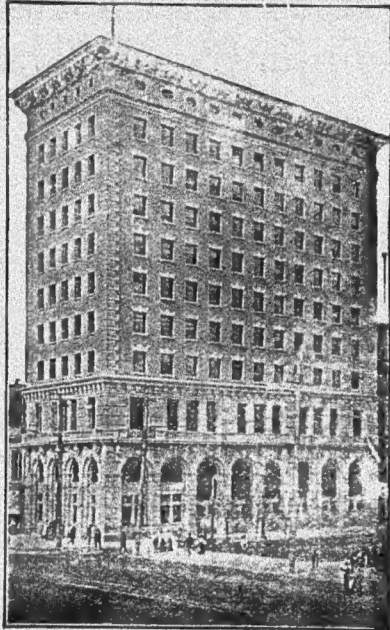
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irma, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Stations), Victoria.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted.

Winnipeg Branch - - - - - R. S. BARROW, Manager



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

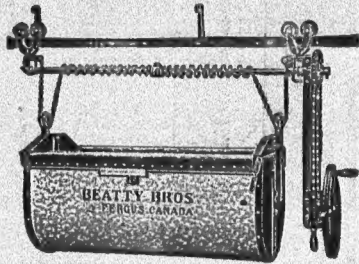
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

KEEP YOUR STABLE CLEAN WITH A "BT" LITTER CARRIER

What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrows of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

WRITE TODAY for our free catalogue showing best methods of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" Litter Carrier.

The "BT" Line also includes Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Hay Carriers, etc.



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Head Office and Factory: FERGUS, Ont.

NOW REMEMBER

There is only one profit from the time the skin is taken from the animal's back till you are wearing the coat.

Does It Not Seem Reasonable

that we being the buyers of Raw Furs and Hides, Tanners and Manufacturers of Fur and Sheep-lined Coats and Robes, can sell you these goods cheaper than any departmental store in Canada can do?

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND COMPARE

BRANDON TANNERY

CARRUTHERS & CO.

TANNERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Buyers of Hides, Sheepskins, Raw Furs

BRANDON - - - - - Man.

Harness Cost Money

It does not pay to neglect your harness or to use inferior dressings which only burn and destroy the fibre of the leather.

Harness Life

will preserve the leather and make it last much longer than it ordinarily would. Harness Life is made from secret process oils and contains no acids, shellacs, varnish or other injurious ingredients. It penetrates the leather and makes it absolutely waterproof. 25 cts. per sample tin at your dealers or \$2.00 per gallon f. o. b. Winnipeg.

THE Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.

Chambers of Commerce - Winnipeg

Manufacturers of Cow Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar, and a great number of Ranch Remedies.



TORTOISE HEATER
Fire-brick lined steel body, cast top and bottom; burns anything, suitable for all purposes. Get our prices on other sizes.

\$5.50

GRAND OAK HEATER

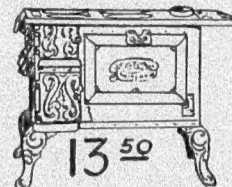
10 in. Corrugated Fire pot, polished steelbody, nickel-plated trimmings. Burns wood or coal. All sizes at lowest prices.



COSEY COOK

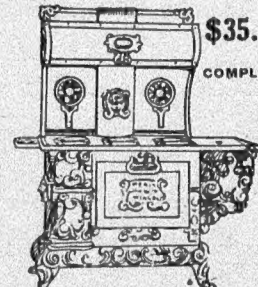
Wingold Stoves are big, full size and full weight, made of strongest, finest stove plate fitted together closely and accurately. They set perfectly in operation; will not fire-crack or warp and produce more heat, with less fuel and distribute heat where needed, better than any other stoves, regardless of name, make or price.

Blue steel body, sectional fireback Duplex grates, full nickel-plated trimmings, pouch feed drop oven door; 18 x 16 x 12 in. oven. Write for full description.



MERIT WINGOLD

Blue steel body, cast leg base, encased copper reservoir, handsome high closet, Duplex grates, double shaker bars, full nickel-plated trimmings, 4 9 in. lids, oven 20 x 16 x 13 in. A most wonderful value.

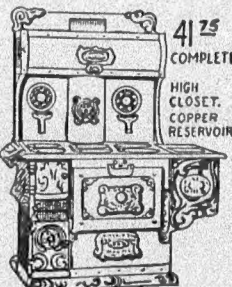


IDEAL HOUSEHOLD STEEL RANGE

Double refined blue steel body, asbestos interlined, Colonial trimmings, silver nickel-plated, heavy Duplex grates, sectional firebacks, ventilated; encased copper reservoir, capacity 9 1/4 gallons; oven 16 x 20 x 13, also larger sizes; blue steel high closet; pouch feed; handsomest, best built, most economical fuel consuming range made.

You Should Know

Your name and address on a post card will bring our New Big Catalog. It tells you just what every prospective buyer ought to know about stoves. Plain facts, open and above board. Send for it today. It's Free.



WINGOLD STOVES AND RANGES

are positively the highest grade sold by mail. There are none other just as good. Be sure you have the best. The Wingold is the best and the price the lowest. Write for our new big Catalog; it covers Furniture, Harness, Hardware and House Furnishing of all kinds. It names the lowest prices on strictly dependable goods. Write today. Don't put it off. Do it now.

WINGOLD STOVE CO. LTD.

181 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG, Man.

It will Pay You to Carefully Read the Advertisements in the Guide every week. They offer many Money-Saving Opportunities



BE A SCIENTIFIC FARMER

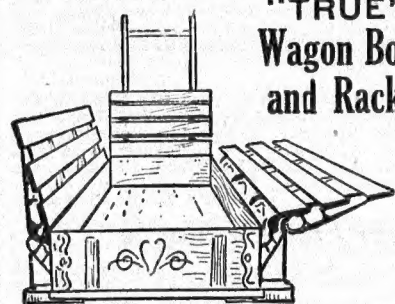
Don't work in the dark. Understand what you are doing and why. It will pay you. Our correspondence course of instruction endorsed by leading agriculturists enables you to get your training at home.

For prospectus write
Dept. Ge.



Up-to-Date Specialties FOR Farmers and Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market



"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope

"Eureka" Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue
Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The EUREKA PLANTER CO., Ltd.
Woodstock, Ont.

\$19.75 UP BEST SEPARATOR MADE

The DOMO is the easiest turning Separator on the market. Skins perfectly. You can save \$25 to \$40 by buying a DOMO. We will send you a Separator on trial. Write for Circular "H" giving our special 30 day offer and remarkably low prices on all sizes.

The DOMO SEPARATOR Co.
WINNIPEG



SHIP ME

Your NEW LAID EGGS & BEST of DAIRY BUTTER. I pay HIGHEST PRICES. None but the BEST purchased.

ALEX. COOPER 350 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG - Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LLOYD GEORGE ON DISARMAMENT

Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the British exchequer, in a recent interview, said:

"In the grammar of ruin there are three degrees: Positive, Protection; Comparative, Armaments; Superlative, War. Why are armaments excused? Because tariff war, which is almost universal outside Britain, may lead to war of the other kind. Nations make war for markets, desiring to close those markets to their rivals.

Why England Does Not Disarm

He admitted that he spoke bitterly and felt bitterly on this subject. Out of every million of revenue he raised, half a million had to go in armaments—but he did not deny that the expenditure on Dreadnoughts was necessary. He proceeded:—

"We cannot disarm in the midst of an armed camp. Any remedy must be international, and we are not merely willing but eagerly anxious for an international arrangement by which we could arrest this headlong race to destruction. But when we have piped to other nations they would not dance to our music. Nay, they have even misconstrued our invitation to cover an insidious design to balk their legitimate desire for self-protection, or as an intimation that the pace was getting too hot for us, and that they had only to keep on to see us drop out of the race. This naturally makes us chary of making new overtures for any international agreements on the subject of armaments. And until such an arrangement is arrived at we have no option but to go on sadly but with unflinching resolution to maintain the comparative preponderance of naval strength which for a hundred years has been recognised by friends and foes alike as the irreducible minimum of our national security.

"It is a game of beggar-my-neighbor, at which, if the peoples were wise, their governments would not play. In beggar-my-neighbor it is a question as to which player is first played out. Our naval supremacy, living as we do from day to day on food brought from overseas, and with no conscript army of millions to defend our country, is a matter of life and death.

Naval Supremacy

"We do not argue about it. We maintain it, and we must go on maintaining it, against all challengers, even if it comes to the spending of our last penny. But those who delude themselves into imagining that we are nearer our last penny than our Protectionist neighbors should not forget that so far we have at least paid our way without having to borrow money with which to build ships—which is more than some of them can say. And although he who goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing, and we shall keep on paying our way from day to day out of revenue, nevertheless if the beggar-my-neighbor game is to be played out to the bitter end we have still the untouched reserve of a naval loan available to fall back upon—a resource of which our competitors have long ago had to avail themselves.

"We are not going, from lack of pence, to risk the absolute immunity from invasion which is one of our most priceless national assets. We are open for a deal; we are anxious for a deal. But no matter how heavily we may be pressed we shall never be driven to surrender a position which, our rivals themselves being judges, is essential for our continued existence as an independent state. The basis of any such deal must of necessity be the maintenance of that immunity. That we cannot risk by any arrangement. Such proposals lead not to peace, but to war."

PERLEY CHIEF WHIP

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 7 said: After six months' deliberation, Geo. H. Perley, M. P., today formally announced his acceptance of the position of Conservative chief whip. Br. Borden asked Mr. Perley to take the arduous post last spring when Geo. Taylor, M. P., expressed his willingness to retire. Mr. Perley asked for time to consider. Now, in response to further pressure, he has decided to assume the honor and burden of keeping discipline in the party ranks, looking after organization matters, etc.

British Columbia's Best Fruit Growing District



Are you aware of the profits to be made from fruit growing in British Columbia?

The climate of this province and especially that of the Okanagan District, is extremely suited to this industry. In fact this district is admitted to be the finest fruit growing section on the continent.

Although this is comparatively a new industry, and only a few of the orchards are fully matured, the results have been highly satisfactory.

When we consider results showing from \$500 to \$600 and even more per acre, from fully matured orchards, the inducements are great for the man who would make money pleasantly.

Ten acres of Okanagan fruit land will produce more than a quarter section of wheat land.

CARLIN ORCHARDS

in the Upper Okanagan is the choicest tract in the valley; lies beautifully; fronts on railroad and river; requires no irrigation; excellent soil.

We are offering it in 10 to 20 acre blocks at prices from \$100 to \$125 per acre, with cleared blocks running to \$145 per acre; small cash payment, balance in three years.

This is a special offer made for the purpose of securing bona fide settlers. The owners are determined to have this portion of their holdings settled at once.

These prices can never be duplicated in the province, and, as will be found by comparison, are much lower than any other good land in the Okanagan Valley.

We advise you to write at once for the extensive information regarding soil, climate, transportation and markets, which we have prepared after a careful study of Carlin Orchards.

Rogers, Black & McAlpine 524 PENDER STREET WEST
VANCOUVER, B.C.

"PARKYTE"

(Trade Mark, Registered)

Sanitary Chemical Closets

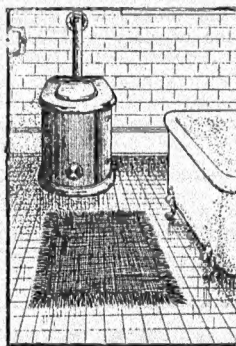
No water, no plumbing, no excavating, no burning. Specified by architects and endorsed by leading health inspectors throughout the Dominion.

All rural districts can now have modern conveniences without sewage.

Write for catalogue.

PARKER & WHYTE LTD.

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers
Head Office: 505 Builders' Exchange - WINNIPEG, Man.
Branches: Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver
LIVE AGENTS WANTED



LUMBERSOLE WOOD SOLED BOOTS

PREVENT COLD FEET

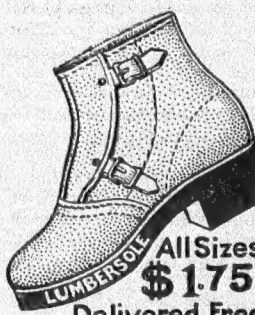
If you have work to do in a stable or any place where it is cold or damp you need Lumbersole Boots. Lumbersoles have specially prepared wooden soles, 3/4 in. thick, which are non-conductors of cold and damp. The felt-lined, Kip leather uppers are securely buckled—wind-proof. Lumbersoles will keep your feet dry and comfortable all winter. They do not "draw" the feet. Prevent rheumatism. Guaranteed to keep your feet warm at 50 below zero. British make. More durable than rubbers or felts, yet cost less.

Sizes 3-12 (for all ages) \$1.75
Men's, best quality, 6-12 \$2.00
Children's sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 3-10) \$1.35

Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British footwear.

If not satisfactory money promptly refunded. Dealers wanted to handle Lumbersoles and Footwear Specialties. Ask for dealers catalogue and special proposition.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., 134 1/2 Princess Block,
Winnipeg, - Man.



All Sizes

\$1.75

Delivered Free

Stop the Leak

A LARGE number of the replies which are received by our advertisers are not credited to The Guide for the simple reason that our readers fail to say "I saw your advertisement in the Grain Growers' Guide." Consequently the advertiser is unable to say whether the reply came through The Guide or through some other paper he is using.

The best advertisers key their advertisements and carefully check the returns from each paper which they employ. The paper which brings them the largest number of replies receives the biggest share of their advertising.

If The Guide is to secure its fair share of this business it must get credit for all the replies it actually produces. So please don't fail to invariably say "I saw your advertisement in the Grain Growers' Guide."

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

STRANGE TARIFF DELUSIONS (From the Toronto Globe)

The belief is widespread that without a protective tariff in Canada "industries" would not be established and there would be nothing for manufacturers to do. Some who advance this peculiar assertion know that it is absurd and use it to serve a purpose, but the preponderance actually believe it and sincerely urge it as guidance for Canada's fiscal policy. The same belief was held and fostered in Britain, as Sir Alfred Mond pointed out in his address Monday. It did much to delay the freedom of that country's commerce. It was not until the people actually saw all the leading industries expanding in leaps and bounds with every sweeping away of obstructions that they really understood the delusions they had cherished and the deception which had been practised on them and which they had practised on themselves.

Fear in Canada arises through the limiting of consideration to a single industry. Those sincerely afraid see that if a single industry were deprived of protection it would probably be crushed by outside competition.

Being taxed on raw material, on the domestic supplies of its workers, on its machinery, and on everything in use from basement to roof, it could not survive without a restriction permitting the shifting of the entire burden to consumers. This narrow view sustains the idea that without the tariff American manufacturers would simply ship their products across into Canada. Men of clearer economic vision see the various industries relieved of their unnatural load as well as deprived of the power to shift a load on to the shoulders of the consumers. Such a condition would make outside competition impossible except in a few special and mutually advantageous cases. The gigantic American concerns now dreading Canadian competition would have reasons to dread it far more. They would be forced to establish branch factories in Canada, not to enjoy the favor of levying protection on a docile people, as at present, but to enjoy the immunity that would facilitate manufacture in a score of ways. Taxed by a multitude of devices at home, it would be impossible for them to compete with the relieved manufacturers of Canada. With the cost of manufacture in their own country vastly greater than in Canada they would make nothing at home except what they were compelled to make by the tariff. The free conditions of Canada would transfer as far as possible their industrial activities to the north of the boundary.

There is no prospect of such an advantageous change at the present time, for the plausible arguments of tariff beneficiaries have taken too strong a hold to be put aside by the clearest refutations, yet it is well to remove all fears that are groundless whenever an opportunity arises. The theoretical fear of Canadian goods is as potent a force in the United States as is the theoretical fear of American goods in the Dominion. There is no practical fear of cheap goods on either side. Whichever country is first to see the issue clearly will soon impress the lesson on the other by example.

DEMAND DEFINATE POLICY

A London cable of October 5 said: "A hundred active and wealthy Conservative members of both houses have decided to endeavor to induce the party leaders not to stand aloof but to take an active part in propaganda work. They will also urge them to exchange their present defensive policy for a definite constructive program."

"Among other things it is felt that the conference between Canada and the United States this month renders it imperative that the Unionist position on Imperial preference should be made absolutely plain, it being feared that if the Liberal party holds the next colonial conference the question of Imperial consolidation will be practically destroyed because of the present government's unshakeable adherence to free trade. The new body wants a strong leader and claims its motto is, 'Fight, fight and go on fighting.' The movement is significant in view of the fact that Balfour speaks at Edinburgh tomorrow."

ELEVATOR POLICY

At a political banquet at Outlook, Sask., Hon. A. P. McNab, municipal commissioner, went into the elevator question exhaustively, stating that the

Saskatchewan government purposed doing everything possible to alleviate the grievances of the farmers. A commission had recently been appointed, and while it had not handed in its report, the government no doubt would act favorably on the suggestions given. An effort was being made to get the railway companies to divide up their cars, so that the poor farmer could ship as well as the rich. Already the C. P. R. was building loading platforms between stations, on account of the competition of the G. T. P. and the C. N. R.

DOMINION REVENUE

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 7 said: The statement of Dominion revenue and expenditure for the month of September and for the first half of the present fiscal year shows that for the six months the revenue has totaled \$56,148,193 or \$8,794,373 more than for the corresponding period of last year. For September the increase was \$1,461,164. Indications point to a similar increase of about \$17,000,000 for the full year and bringing the year's revenue up to about \$118,000,000.

The expenditure on the other hand shows a comparatively small increase. On the consolidated fund account the expenditure for the six months totaled \$35,108,672, an increase of \$3,545,279, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The surplus of revenue over all expenditure for the six months has been no less than \$21,000,000.

Expenditure on capital account for the six months has been \$12,430,136, a decrease of \$782,927.

The total net debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$328,318,455, an increase of only \$7,750,000 as compared with September 30, 1909, notwithstanding an expenditure of three times that amount on the construction of the National Transcontinental railway.

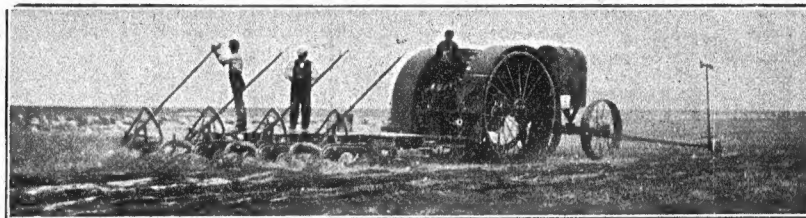
Hoke Smith was elected to serve a second term as governor of Georgia.

Why Take Chances!

The chance taking days are over. No longer need you put your money into a traction engine whose qualities for "delivering the goods," though widely advertised, in actual operation are sadly lacking. The "first-your-money-then-the-trial" days are past. The Gas Traction Engine has paved the way for a more liberal, more fair and above-board sales policy, because

The GAS TRACTION ENGINE is sold only on Approval

When the engine does as guaranteed—then you pay for it. If it isn't exactly as guaranteed—if it isn't satisfactory—no pay.



Only a Good Engine can be Guaranteed as the Gas Traction Engine is Guaranteed

Not only do we guarantee the horse-power—not only do we guarantee the material and workmanship for ONE YEAR from date of purchase—but we specifically state, over our signature, the number of breaking and stubble plows the engine will pull and the size separator it will successfully and continuously drive. As a clincher, we guarantee the amount of fuel the engine will use in plowing an acre of ground.

The GAS TRACTION ENGINE Produces Results

Big results for you—to do good farming quickly and cheaply—that's the one aim of THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE. Its thorough construction assures unlimited endurance—its perfect and practical design gives it result-producing qualities found in no other farm tractor. It weighs only 14,000 pounds—has less pressure on the ground per square inch than a horse's hoof and makes less of an impression in your stubble field than a single buggy wheel does. That unquestionably makes THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE the engine that does not injuriously pack the soil. And as for power—well

GAS TRACTION CO.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that we used one of your Gas Traction Engines the last season and we are perfectly satisfied with it... We plowed 850 acres this fall and the engine worked perfectly, pulling ten plows in hard ground. We had no trouble with the engine and it is apparently in as good condition as when we started. We will say it is THE POWER for farm work—plowing, harvesting, drilling, threshing, etc.

Read
This
Letter

O'KEEFE BROS., Lansford.

Pay us a Visit—Write for Free Catalogue

We'd like to meet you face to face—show you our plant—methods of construction and materials used. COME NOW—if you can—but whether you come or not, send TODAY for a free copy of our fully illustrated catalogue, "The passing of the Horse," DO IT NOW.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMING MADE EASY

BY USING OUR

EASY FARMING MACHINERY

ALL THE LATEST GAS ENGINES FOR SAVING LABOR



View of our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910.

1 to 60 h.p. Stationary and Portable Engines and 30 h.p. Traction Engines Always in Stock

This is purely a farmer's corporation and every stock holder is a farmer
All goods warranted and sold subject to approval
Send for Catalogue and Price List

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.
BRANDON - - - Manitoba

PROHIBITION FOR NEW ZEALAND

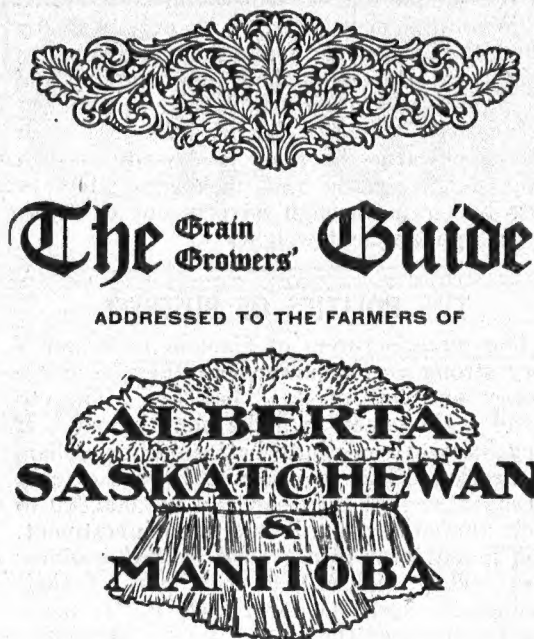
The New Zealand government created a surprise on Oct. 6th by introducing a licensing bill, including a proposal for national prohibition if 55 per cent. of the voters favor it. The bill provides that if national prohibition is enforced, intoxicating liquor shall not be imported

into, manufactured or sold in New Zealand. A new gambling bill provides for the abolition of the bookmaker.

Theodore Roosevelt will begin his stumping of New York in the interests of the Republican party as soon as he returns from a southern trip.

Three Minnesota villages, Graceton, Cedar Spur, and Williams, all situated in the northern part of the state were totally destroyed by fire. Five people are missing.

A movement is on foot for the holding of a Canadian-Franco-British-American exposition in Montreal during 1911.



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Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 " " "

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Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

OCTOBER 12th, 1910

LUMBERMEN TO CONTINUE EXTORTION

According to reports from Nelson, B. C., where the Mountain Lumbermen's Association recently held its annual convention the following is the outlook:—

"It will be necessary to considerably curtail the production of the mills for the remaining months of 1910, that the existing prices will be maintained, and that drastic measures may be taken to meet the competition from the American lumbermen who are enabled to dump common lumber into the Prairie Provinces. The demand for lumber has suffered a serious relapse during the past sixty days and while the British Columbia mills enjoyed a record business during the first six months of the year, the crop shortage on the Prairies was followed by a very marked decrease in the demand for the product. The question of the lack of protection from the dumping of low grade American lumber in the Prairie Provinces was then taken up. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to go fully into the matter and report on the best means to be adopted for the protection of the interests of the association. A prominent lumber manufacturer said the Canadian Prairie Provinces are made the dumping grounds for poor lumber from the States mills. Manufacturers are now considering a scheme for meeting the condition which may involve a drastic departure from the established practice of the wholesalers. It is well known that British Columbia is probably the best customer Alberta has for many of her products, and by the profits of the lumber industry in British Columbia the people of the Prairie Provinces gain far greater advantages than any which may accrue to them through having lumber on the free list."

The question arises as to whether there is any truth in the above statement. At an interview with some lumbermen in Vancouver with a member of the U. F. A. held during the month of August, the same broad statement was used, but when the request was made for specific cases as far as Alberta was concerned none were forthcoming, in fact a little hedging was done and the onus, if such there is, was shifted on to the shoulders of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The man from Alberta stated that no American lumber was being shipped into Alberta, that lumber prices were too high across the line to admit of any being sent into Alberta, but that if the lumber was coming in then the lumbermen of the mountains and the coast could not complain so long as they held up for the present high prices. It seems

more probable that the bulk of the rough lumber used in Alberta is milled right in the province. Where there is a patch of timber suitable for the purpose there will be found a portable lumber mill and in the majority of cases the owner is willing to sell direct to the farmer. To-day the building operations on the Prairies are being handicapped by the high prices charged for the finished lumber, and the farmers are constantly asking if some way cannot be devised to break up the combine. If a farmer wants a carload or more of lumber he is compelled to go to the authorized agents of the millmen and pay to them any profit they may wish to make, for if he sends in his order to the mills he receives an answer that the company deals only with members of the Lumbermen's Association, or else that they will not ship to any independent person at a town where a lumber dealer is established. The result is that the farmer cannot afford to pay the price and building operations are suspended. If the lumbermen's committee wish to get at the bottom of things they should bring in a resolution and a recommendation to their association that the millmen shall deal direct with the consumer, and that the exorbitant prices now being charged be reduced. Then the business will pick up once more. The farmers of Alberta know that British Columbia is their natural market and wish to supply that market, but as has been shown times without number they are not going to submit to the other fellow getting all the plums. They want enough left to enable them to live. It is the intention of the U. F. A. to investigate the oft repeated statement that lumber is coming in from over the border, and the result of the investigation will be made known later.

FARMERS' CANDIDATE ELECTED

The election of Robert Patterson as a member of the Alberta Legislature for the constituency of Macleod, last week, indicates that the farmers of Alberta have decided to take a hand in the framing of legislation. Mr. Patterson was nominated in June by the farmers as an independent farmers' candidate, and has been elected as such. He will take his seat in the legislature without being bound to support blindly either political party but will be free to use his own judgment and protect the interests of the people who elected him. He will no doubt find in the course of his legislative career that it will be impossible to bind himself to either party, but will realize that at times the interest of the country is as liable to be protected by one party as the other. The farmers to-day are awake to the fact that it is their duty to get into politics, and get in as far as they can. Too frequently they allow themselves to be led astray through their affiliations with one or other political parties. As a rule political parties work for their own advantage and the welfare of the people is a secondary consideration. When the farmers control the legislatures as they should do in these Western Provinces, then they can see that all interests get a square deal. The movement which made Robert Patterson a member of legislature will put other independent farmers' candidates into the other Prairie legislatures within a very few years.

POISONED WELLS OF TRUTH

There is no gainsaying the fact that the great daily journals of Canada are in themselves the most powerful moulders of public opinion in Canada. This does not mean that the opinion of the Editor of those journals as voiced in the editorial columns sway the public as it did in olden days. Times have changed since Brown and Greeley and Dana exercised tremendous personal influence through the columns of their journals. To-day the personality of journalists has largely disappeared and these journals stand as institutions rather than as the voice of men. The editorial columns of daily newspapers are undoubtedly becoming less important and are not read as a

generation ago. To-day it is the news columns of newspapers that wield a very powerful influence. Take a concrete example. The editorial columns of a newspaper may abuse a man most shamefully and yet do him no injury whatever, but judiciously prepared news articles having the appearance of being prepared by an ordinary news gatherer, are far more likely to be regarded as the truth. Many a man's reputation may be ruined by the publication of "news" who would not be harmed in any way through editorial comment. A news item appearing in the paper carries with it the stamp of truth. The rank and file of newspaper men in gathering news throughout the world will gather the truth and present it fairly if left to their own devices. But news items are very often "doctored" and made to look like the truth when they are not. This is done not voluntarily by the news gatherers and correspondents but on account of orders from their employers. These orders may not be specified, but in order to hold their positions such news gatherers must prepare their reports to suit the policies of the papers by whom they are employed. Many news dispatches appear in papers which have absolutely no foundation of truth, but are published for the purpose of influencing the public. Were the newspapers of to-day controlled by journalists, they would be a vast improvement upon what they are. But like all public service utilities, the majority of newspapers are now under the control of capital, and journalists in order to follow their profession must obey the dictates of their masters. No other professional class have a higher regard for their calling than newspaper men. Nor is there any other class that works harder or longer hours in the discharge of their duties. But consider the situation in Canada and see how helpless is the great army of newspaper writers. Nearly every daily paper in Canada is owned by a capitalist or politician and the news and views of that paper must measure up to the owner's selfish schemes. As we look over the various daily journals from the Atlantic to the Pacific there are very few of them that uphold the traditions associated with the freedom of the press. It requires a great deal of capital to publish a daily newspaper, and this of necessity places it beyond the reach of ordinary journalists. The ownership of newspapers in Canada has become a side line with politicians and capitalists, and it is to suit the views of these people that the wells of truth have become defiled. The freedom of the press is a myth, and, with the exception of a few bright examples, in Canada the freedom of the press is gone completely. To-day the politician who aspires for power first secures control of a newspaper; public corporations, endeavoring to throttle the public do the same. Of course they keep the ownership of these papers in the background, but it cannot very well be kept from the public. If the control of the Canadian newspapers could be placed in the hands of the journalists, and published for the public welfare, there would be a revolution in Canada inside of five years, and special privilege would be wiped out. Despite the poisoned wells and tainted "news," the people are beginning to seek diligently after the truth and more and more are beginning to find it. As the power of the people becomes more and more dominant the less and less will grow the power of corporate and politically controlled newspapers. If a law could be enacted by which every newspaper must publish in every issue the name of its stock holders and the amount of stock each one holds, it would be an untold blessing to the people of Canada.

An increase in the British Preference will greatly reduce the cost of woollen goods in Canada and on that account will be very satisfactory to Canadian farmers. The British Preference, however, will not improve the farm implement situation as practically all the implements used in Canada are made in Canada and the United States.

THE CARRIAGE MAKERS' TOLL

Among the many industrial amalgamations effected in Canada within the last two years is "The Carriage Factories Ltd." The individual companies absorbed at the time of the amalgamation was the Canadian Carriage Company with a capital of \$200,000; E. N. Heney, Co. Ltd., \$150,000; Tudhope Carriage Co. Ltd., \$300,000; Munroe and McIntosh Carriage Co., \$250,000. Total \$900,000.

The merged organization is capitalized as follows:—

Common Stock	\$2,000,000
Preferred Stock	2,000,000
Bonds	1,000,000

Total \$5,000,000

Issued:—

Common Stock	\$1,200,000
Preferred Stock	1,200,000
Bonds	500,000

Total \$2,900,000

That is to say the new merger has an issued capitalization of \$2,000,000 more than the companies absorbed had and apparently the only cash going into the merger is the proceeds of \$200,000 bonds to be issued to cover the cost of factories under construction. According to a statement in The Monetary Times, the affairs of each of the companies included in The Carriage Factories Ltd., were given out as follows:—

Net annual earnings after providing for cost of management depreciation and bad debts..... \$ 163,280

Deduct:—

Fixed charges:—

Interest on \$500,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds \$ 30,000

Leaving a surplus of 133,280

The future earnings of the merged company is estimated to be as follows:—

Net annual earnings after providing for cost of manufacture, depreciation and bad debts..... \$ 163,280

Economies to be effected by the merger. 50,000

Total \$213,280

Fixed charges:—

Interest on \$500,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds \$ 30,000

Leaving a surplus of 133,280

Interest on \$500,000 of first mortgage bonds at 6 per cent.

per annum (this includes \$200,000 additional bonds to be issued in 1910 to cover the cost of factories under construction) \$ 30,000

Dividend at 7 per cent. on preferred stock 84,000

..... \$114,000

Leaving available for dividends on common stock 99,280 99,280

As far as appears on the surface the \$2,500,000 of common stock and preferred stock was given to the stock holders of the absorbed companies in exchange for their stock of \$900,000. The above estimate makes provision for a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 8 per cent on the common stock which represents no cash value whatever, so that the business of the merged companies will have to provide dividends on \$2,000,000 more than that of the absorbed companies. This is a concrete illustration of how the Canadian manufacturers endeavor to convince the public that they cannot live without the protection afforded by the high tariff. By the Canadian census, in the year 1905, there were manufactured in Canada in the group which comprises carriages and wagons to the value of \$8,347,509. We imported that year, of the different commodities included in the group, automobiles and motor-vehicles of all kinds, \$672,128; cutters, \$448; farm wagons, \$186,281; freight wagons, and drays, \$56,371; buggies and carriages, pleasure carts and vehicles, \$107,087; complete parts of buggies, carriages and vehicles, (N. O. P.) \$96,568; sleighs, \$17,990, making a total of \$1,136,873 on which the government collected duty to the amount of \$371,600. The census return does not give the product of the individual industries comprised in the group; hence it is difficult to estimate what the tribute exacted by each industry as charged by the government is.

Applying the same rate of duty to the home manufactures the people of Canada pay approximately \$2,700,000 to this group of manufacturers. One striking feature of the imports under the group of carriages and wagons is that the importation of cutters, buggies and wagons has practically ceased on account of the prohibitive tariff. For the year ending March, 1910, we imported 18 cutters, 995 buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, and other vehicles, and 609 sleighs. The duty on sleighs is 25 per cent., on cutters, buggies, etc., 35 per cent.

MANITOBA ELEVATOR SITUATION

The statement issued by the Manitoba Elevator Commission and published on another page shows that in general the farmers of Manitoba are patronizing the public elevator system well. The agitation in favor of public elevators in Manitoba has been carried on for several years and now that there are a large number of these elevators in actual operation the only hope of their success lies in the support of the farmers. Farmers are the only people who raise grain and grain is the only thing that is handled by the public elevators. If the farmers do not put their grain through the elevators, then the elevators will not pay. It is apparent to all who have studied the elevator situation that the only hope of real success is for every elevator in Manitoba to be operated under the government system. The milling companies are holding out very strongly and are exhibiting little or no sign of their willingness to dispose of their elevators. Naturally one milling company does not care to sell unless the others do. They can all be brought to terms, however, by the action of the farmers. If the farmers of Manitoba will support the public elevator system and insist that every shipping point in the province be served by public elevators the milling companies and every other elevator company will be extremely anxious to sell. It has come to our notice that at several points in the province the farmers are not supporting the public elevators. This is unfortunate. Charges in the public elevators may be higher in some cases than in the line elevators but when everything comes under the public system the service and charges will be far more satisfactory than can be secured in any other way. A public elevator system, covering every point in the province which will special bin the farmers grain and clean it thoroughly giving the farmer the screenings, will be of immense benefit to every farmer. He will save freight on his screenings and have them for feed as well. The line elevator companies have not, in the past, made a practise of cleaning grain satisfactorily. They do not want to clean grain. They much prefer that the farmer should ship his dirty wheat to Fort William and pay freight on the screenings, because the terminal elevator companies can then sell the screenings for \$9. per ton and make a very handsome profit on this side line. The freight on screenings for a year amounts to a very large sum. This would all be saved to the farmer under an efficient system of public elevators. One of the difficulties which has followed the purchase of elevators by the government is that small farmers, having less than a car load to ship find it hard to dispose of their grain. The Grain Growers' Grain Company have assisted materially in the solution of this problem. They have placed buyers at a number of points where there are public elevators and have thus been able to take care of the street wheat offered. Farmers should give the Grain Growers' Grain Company every support and should ship to them their car lots as well as the small quantities that are left over. There is no reason why the farmers of Manitoba should not ship their grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and put it through the public elevators. If this became general the elevator system would be made right and the grafts of the Elevator Combine would be gone. The milling companies would dispose of their elevators and compete on even terms by buying their wheat

on the sample market which will be operated in Winnipeg next year. The only way by which the farmers can make the market system right is by supporting their own company and the public elevators in which their own money is invested. When a farmer sells to line or milling elevators he must necessarily accept their weight, grade and dockage; when he puts his grain through government elevators he gets government weights.

THE POLITICS OF BUSINESS

The manufacturers of Canada have not a very strong voting power, but they have the money and lots of it. They are willing to spend their money to make more money. If they have to contribute half a million dollars to election funds, in order to have the tariff arranged so that they can add \$10,000,000 to their annual revenue it is a good investment. The manufacturers are hard headed business men. They realize that it is part of their business to keep the tariff high and to make the farmers pay the piper. In the olden days of the National Policy the manufacturers always contributed to the campaign fund of the Conservative party of Canada. To-day the same manufacturers are doing the same business under the same protective tariff and there is every reason to believe that they are making the same contribution to the campaign fund of the Liberal Party that they formerly did for the Conservative party. There is no use disguising the fact or beating about the bush, the manufacturers know that the tariff is a robbery but they know that it brings them millions of dollars every year, and are willing to pay a portion of the illegitimate gain to the source which they received it. We cannot see any difference between the two political parties in Canada on this score. It is our national disgrace. There are farmers in Canada who think that the Conservative is the only honorable party, while others are sure that the Liberal party is the only incorruptible one. We cannot see that the names of these two parties stand for anything. They are only two divisions of the same party that stands for special privilege. Are the farmers in Canada going to allow the handful of manufacturers with their millions of money to dictate to the parliament. If not, they must see to it that no M. P. is elected in any rural constituency who is not pledged to do all in his power to eliminate the system of tariff robbery. The farmers have the power to do whatever they like if they would only use it, but they must forget that they are or were ever supporters of either political party. They must be farmers first, last and all the time.

The market editor of the Free Press, in its issue of September 30 has this to say about the Winnipeg wheat market:—"When trades were closed on Thursday it was found that the enormous total of 14,000,000 bushels had changed hands during the morning. Friday's were heavier and more general and it is possible that when to-day's trades are closed between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 bushels will have changed hands." Just think of it! 32,000,000 bushels in two days! It would be interesting to know how much of this was actual wheat and how much wind. It is very probable that 31,500,000 bushels would be wind. The net result of this forced selling of wind was that the price of wheat which was \$1.01 on 24th September was reduced to 97¾ cents on 30th. That the slump was due to the selling of "wind" is quite apparent from the fact that the market could not be maintained at that low price and in a few days recovered the loss that was then sustained.

Day by day letters are being received by The Guide endorsing the scheme of sending a large delegation to Ottawa. It seems to be the only way by which the rights of the people can be protected. Special privilege must be overcome by the demand of the masses.

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The Farm Boy Who Went Back

JOHNNY WORTMAN hated the farm. He rose at half-past three or four o'clock every morning, fed and curried his team, and ran to the pasture for the cows. His bare feet stung, and he would warm them where the cows had lain. He turned the cows to the calves, milked, drove the cows back to the pasture, and breakfasted. By half-past five he was in the field to plow, to harrow, or to cut hay; or in the truck-patch to hoe, to pick berries, or to worm the cabbage; or in the potato patch with a brush to fight the beetles.

Then, on top of all this, his Sunday-school teacher pestered him to learn the names of all the books in the Bible, to memorize the Golden Text, or to read about "Bezalel, the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah." "And with him was Aholiab, the son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan," an engraver, and a cunning workman, and an embroiderer in blue and in purple and in scarlet and in fine linen. After the reading, the teacher would ask to what tribe did Bezalel belong? And so on down the parched and barren way. Johnny could not remember all those names and dates and what the fellows did. Every time he made a break, Artie Eely would thrust up his hand and arm like a goose's neck and nearly twist off his seat in his enthusiasm to let the teacher know that he could answer the question properly. Then the teacher would say: "Artie is the only smart boy in the class."

Johnny decided that he would run away, so he tied up his clothes in an old shirt and left at midnight. He ran through the orchard and hopped the fence into the pasture. He ran over a calf, which scared him nearly to death. The night was darker than he thought it could be, so he started back to the house. In going through the yard he ran into "Shep," who was chasing a cat. In the scramble, his mother heard him.

She came downstairs, saw his bundle and knew what was up. She closed the door and he felt "a scorecher" coming. She told him to tell her all about it, and he did.

She told him she knew that they had a hard life of it. It had been that way ever since they had bought the farm. There was the interest on the Modesitt note, the taxes, the mortgage, and many other smaller dribs. The hogs had died of the cholera; the best team had been sold to pay off a note that threatened trouble, so they had nothing left to work with but two old teams of skin and bones. She too longed for a different life, yet she found a silent joy in the stubborn work and in rearing her house of little ones. She said that his going away would make her very sad; besides, his little sisters would have no one to take them to school on the cold, winter mornings. He untied his little bundle.

Johnny's father wasn't a good manager. The mortgage lingered, and the Modesitt loan and other dribs had a way of growing by the compounding interest. His father "went security," and some neighbors whose notes he indorsed used the borrowed money to buy things that he had to do without. Once in a while the sureties had to pay the notes.

His mother died—worked, worried, and tired to death. Johnny felt free.

A Flight from the Drudgery of Mismanagement. The Grinding Toil of the Big Town and the Happy Return to the Soil

By H. GARD, in World's Work

Surely the big, outside world couldn't be harder. He jumped on a freight train, helped the fireman shovel coal, and slept in the tender. He landed in New York and in two days was working on a tug-boat as roustabout, washing dishes, scrubbing, etc. It was a new sensation. A few weeks later he got a job on an excursion boat plying on the Hudson between New York and Newburgh. Clubs would charter the boat for a day or two. Johnny waited on the table, served the drinks, passed the cigars, and helped himself to whatever he wanted, for the clubs footed the bills. It was like finding manna—board free, wages thrown in.

He quit the excursion boat for an ocean steamer sailing to Brazil and the

many others in poor health who were willing enough to work for bare necessities.

He went on to Sacramento and thence by sleeper-trucks to Portland. He couldn't find a thing to do there. A man on one of the city jobs told him he could get work if he had money. Having no money, he boarded a train on the Oregon Short Cut for Salt Lake City. He rode the trucks, in between the mail-cars, in the blinders, or on top of the coaches. In going through a tunnel, one foot piled on the other, a projecting rock struck his toe. It stung so that he nearly rolled off; he didn't ride on top any more.

At Salt Lake City he found work in a restaurant. He worked every day

came a school-teacher, but in teaching he found himself bound by precedent. Method was supreme—the Socratic Method, the teaching ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, Hegel, applied psychology, history of education, Spencer's Philosophy, apperception, correlation, experimental psychology, lengthy treatises on how to make the idea shoot. Johnny couldn't harmonize with the system, so he quit.

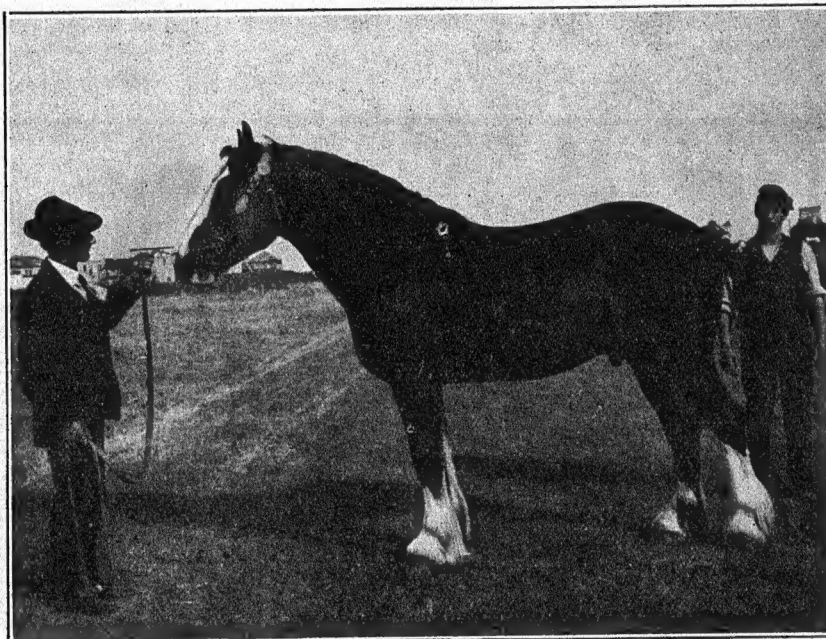
He then decided that he would be a business man—learn the game and have a business of his own. Then he would have money, a coach, a box at the theatre, servants, a big mansion on a fashionable street, fine clothes, prestige, honor, the whole galaxy of luxuries. Back to New York he went. Men looked up from their desks and asked: "What can you do?" He was "up against it." Finally he ran across a gentleman who dictated his letter to a phonograph. Johnny told him, "Try me three weeks, three dollars a week." He rented an old machine and practised till three o'clock A.M. At the office the next morning he stuck tubes in his ears and lit in. But the old typewriter ran like a log-wagon. Ten o'clock that night found him copying the letter of the day in the letter-book.

He had only fifty cents left and it was a week till pay-day. He told the landlady, but she said that she wouldn't trust anybody; so he slept in a delivery wagon, in an old boat, in a shed. He bought a loaf of bread and some bananas every day; water was free. Thursday he stranded. Could he stand it till Saturday evening? It was like pulling teeth. Saturday he got in \$3. He had to have hat and socks. That took \$1.15, leaving him \$1.85. He must eat, but he could get along without a bed. His old suit went off on a tear, so he had to buy at a pay-us-a-little-at-a-time house—\$7.50 for a suit, payable \$1.25 down and \$1.25 a week. He couldn't have butter on both sides of his bread and snore on either for what he had left. So he stuck to the eatables and shifted for sleeping apartments. Anyway the nights were getting warm and the top of an old shed didn't go so bad. Worse things could happen.

In three months his pay was \$4.50 a week. In six months it had another jubilee and danced to the tune of \$6.00. He could see the promised land. In a year he was docketed for \$10 a week. After that the advances came just as often, but the increase was only \$1 each time till it got to \$20; then he got a \$5 raise every six months. He knew nearly everything about the plant and everybody from the manager to the fellow who stole junk. He worked from three in the morning till eight and nine at night. His salary was \$60 a week now, but where was this advantage over the farm? There was no time for recreation, no superabundance of fresh air, no cozy nooks, no inviting streams, no smoke-free sunshine. He beat the bushes for an easier position, worked for a millionaire, then for a multi-millionaire, then took the speculation fever. He put in all; result: not only did he lose all his money, but his health was cracked. The doctors said "Tuberculosis."

Undaunted, he sailed in again. The soil called him back. There were glowing accounts of bumper crops in new

Continued on Page 12



Kings Chancellor Imp. (9934) (15038) by Royal Edward, sweepstakes over all breeds and first in 3 year old Clydesdales at Nokomis Summer Fair, and first in 3 year old Clydes at Govan (Sask.) Summer Fair. Owned by Wm. B. Ewen, Govan, Sask.

Barbados. The outgoing vessel carried machinery and canned goods, while the incoming brought coffee, Brazil-nuts, and raw rubber in nuggets that looked like clods of earth. But Johnny tired of it and beat his way home again.

The farm was just as distasteful as ever, so he crawled under a New York Central sleeper bound for St. Louis. He rode on the trucks from St. Louis to Kansas City, thence to Denver, then to Colorado Springs, where he worked a few days, then on to Salt Lake City, San Pedro, Los Angeles, thence by boat as a stowaway to San Francisco. As he left the vessel the sailors yelled at him and called him "Dago." He cleaned brick; the pay was small, the hours long. He had to compete with Italians, Japanese, Chinese, consumptives, and

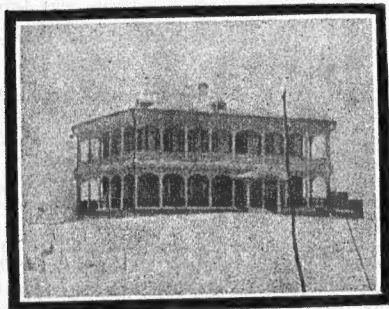
and Sunday from four in the morning until nine and ten at night, with never a vacation, never an hour off for more than a year. He planted \$250 in the bank during the time. Disgusted, he started home, using his truck and blinder pass. This was a hard life, too—full of cold fingers, sleepless nights, thirty-six to forty-eight hours at a stretch without food, many hours without drink. He was only a laborer. The great outside world had no more contentment than the old farm. So back to the farm.

He went at it with a vim. He rented a piece of land, and raised 618 bushels of wheat. But he wasn't enraptured with the farm yet—too much hard work, no leisure, no regularity of prices, too much uncertainty. Then he be-

Two Sides of Protection

From the Manchester Guardian (Eng.)

The more our tariff "reformers" look at the great revival of free trade feeling in Canada, the less they like it. It hits them all ways. Canada was to be our model in sentiment; hers, we were told, was the clear and strong vision of national youth; our blear-eyed old England—how these imperialists despise England—was to trust to the inspiration of the younger nation begins to use its strong young eyes to see through tariff "reform." Colonial agriculture, again was to be demanded of English bread-eaters and meat-eaters by preferential tariffs; it was agriculture, above all industries, that made men; mere trifles of no social and political value like the Lancashire cotton trade or the Yorkshire woollen trade might perish, but leave us still our ideal Canadian grain grower from the West—and now this paragon says that he wants no preferential tariffs, no tariffs of any kind, at English custom houses or at Canadian custom houses either. All he wants is to get the Canadian



Peter Veregin's Mansion, north of Veregin Village

Manufacturers' Association off his back; he is quite ready to face the world's competition in English markets if the protectionists will not tie him hand and foot with the tariffs which make everything expensive that he uses on his farm. The consternation of our own protectionists is not at all excessive; for nothing in the recent politics of the world, not even the rising movement against high tariffs in the United States—and every tariff policy is, willy-nilly, a high tariff policy in effect, if not in intention,—has gone so far to reduce them to a position of controversial helplessness and absurdity. There is some excuse for the babel of conflicting attempts to talk the awkward fact away or scold it out of its awkwardness—the simultaneous assertions that the Canadian free trade revival is quite small and that it is very large and very wicked, that Canada as a whole sets her face "like a flint" against free trade and that Canada as a whole is sadly shaky, more shame to her, that bills of attainder would be the really sensible way of dealing with the grave menace to hopes of a protectionist empire and that all the fuss amounts to this—that a few semi-Yankee farmers in the West read some pestilential free trade article by Goldwin Smith and it went to their heads.

Practical and Ideal

Moments of sudden agitation and wrath are also moments of self-exposure, and this moment is a particularly good one for studying the two distinct sides of the Imperial protectionist policy which the Canadian farmers are upsetting. Like most other policies, it has an ideal and practical side; what is peculiar to it is the almost complete separation of these two and at the same time the particularly vapory idealism of the ideal side and the particularly sharp, hard, and narrow practicality of the practical side. The practical side is looked after by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The political organization of those Canadian manufacturers who would rather have Canadians buy their wares because they must than because they will. That, of course, is the ideal of protected manufacturers everywhere. The free trade manufacturer looks for his profit to an opinion in purchasers' minds that his goods are the best worth getting; the protectionist manufacturer seeks his

profit from a conviction in purchasers' mind that however bad or dear his wares may be, still there is no hope of getting at the good or cheap wares which may abound elsewhere. This screws the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have put upon the farmers of Canada in a manner which partakes of the ideal about as little as any sharp trade move can. About three-quarters of the people of Canada live by agriculture, and, to save the protectionist manufacturers from the dreadful necessity of depending for prosperity upon the merits of their own wares, the farmers must buy dear reaping machines, dear carts, dear fences, dear clothes, dear sugar—dear flour even, for a frugal milling and elevator combine controls the price of the farmer's corn on the very way from his fields to his own mouth. Under these exactions farming in Eastern Canada has dwindled; a sheep cannot live wholly on being sheared, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association sheared the eastern farmers so incessantly and so close that, as farmers, many of them perished. In the western provinces a sturdier or a more desperate set of farmers are so rude as to resist this eternal fleecing, and even declare, through one of their trade organs, that "Protection is robbery of the producers." They coincide wholeheartedly in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent remark that "Protection is a great wrong and makes millions dishonest one to another. It makes the individual selfish and dishonest, and inculcates the vicious principle of expecting value where none is given."

Commercial Patriotism

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, then, are the practical men. The idealists of the party are, we imagine, mostly very pure and ardent, though not very humble, young souls, with the common passion for handling big, abstract political ideas and imaginary forces. They write in the London papers, and can always tell you that something in world-politics is the key to everything else, that this, that, and the other is the central link in the chain of Empire, and that whatever their party

ments of the tariff "reform" idealists in the London press would probably send the keen practitioners of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association into convulsions of laughter, and the workings of those practitioners' minds would, if wholly understood, probably fill our blameless amateurs of statecraft with deep distress. Still, there is a sort of alliance. The Canadian Protectionists work with their whole souls to extort what they can for the moment from their fellow-Canadians no matter though they half extinguish Canadian farming and half empty one of England's granaries in doing it. The manipulators of loose thoughts and vague emotions are rather heartened up than not for the production of rhetorical gas when they see the unlucky western farmer taxed past endurance. For their own minds are so full of sentimental generalities about patriotic sacrifice that when they see a British subject

sacrificed by their party they begin at once to have noble emotions; they are Abrahams offering up their Isaacs; or, if they are not quite so amiable, then the victim, they say, is a Jonah; out with him, lest the ship sink. We cannot say that the western farmer is thus placed between the upper and the nether millstone, for though the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is hard enough to represent the nether, our sentimental protectionists are pulp. But he is not situated pleasantly, and a study of his situation will certainly raise in many of us a desire that in the control of the Empire's policies there might be rather less both of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's notion of doing business and our own tariff idealists' airy "viewiness." The same political temper is surely something about equidistant from these extremes of selfishness and of sentimentalism.

Ontario Farmers and The Tariff

By E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange in the Toronto Sun

In view of the persistent attempts to misrepresent the anti-protectionist attitude which the farmers of the West have so vigorously manifested during the recent tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a purely local affair, the outcome of local conditions, and unsupported by the farmers of the East, I have been instructed by the Executive of the Grange to issue a statement defining our position. In doing so, I speak with authority, for the attitude of the Grange on this question is a settled policy, consistently followed through years, and unanimously supported by the organization. That it has the support of the unorganized farmers of the Province, as well is sufficiently shown by the fact that the agricultural press unanimously support it, and that no dissenting voice has been raised by anyone following general farming in Ontario.

Farmers of all Canada United

Emphatically, the farmers of Ontario, and, I believe, of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, as well, stand with the farmers of the West in their demand for real and substantial tariff reduction. That they have not voiced it so strongly

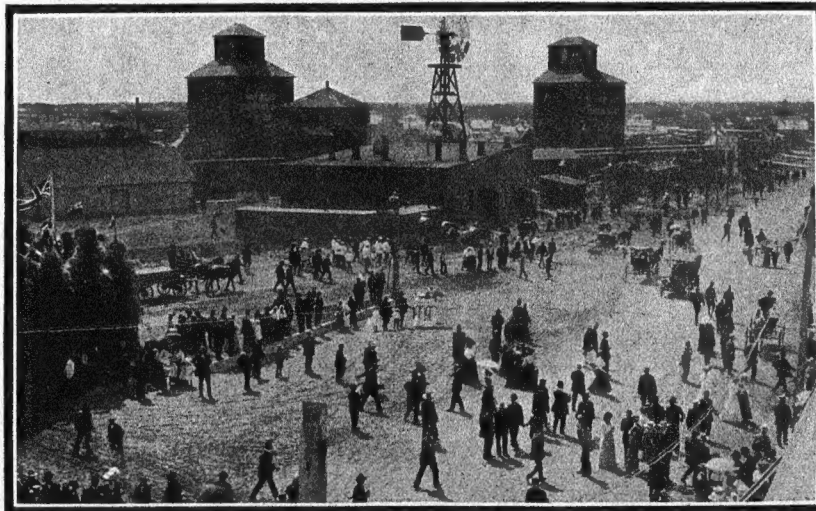
The present tariff is indefensible on any ground. It is not, whatever may be said to the contrary, a revenue tariff, but rather a protective tariff, with revenue as an incidental. No one doubts this. It is so constructed that its highest rates are imposed on those things manufactured in Canada, while its free list is largely made up of raw material for manufacturers, and of those things not made in Canada. Much greater revenue, with less burden upon the people, could be obtained by a tariff stripped of its protective features.

Protection may be defended as a means whereby "infant industries" may be fostered, but this defense cannot be applied to the case of Canada now. Our industries have long passed the "infant" stage, and our Manufacturers' Association can boast, and with reason, of their power to "make the grass grow on the streets of every town in Canada." The tendency in manufacturing concerns now is plainly toward centralization, and it is safe to say that any new concern starting business now would meet with opposition from home manufactures more to be dreaded than any from abroad, even under absolute free trade. There is little doubt that under the cover of the tariff many understandings and combinations exist among our manufacturers, and that these are used to restrain expansion, and to crush weaker rivals. Protection in Canada is now defeating the end for which it was created.

Protection and Labor

Protection in Canada is of very little value in raising the wages of the workman, while it works him real injury in raising the cost of his living. Protected manufacturers show no disposition to pay any higher wages than can be helped, and there are cases on record where great manufacturing concerns, able in at least one case, to pay 50 per cent. dividends on the cost of its common stock have cut wages mercilessly on the first indication of a depression.

But it is in its relation to the farming class that the disastrous effect of the tariff is most keenly felt. For some years those of us who insisted that the farming class were not prospering as they should were laughed at. We were told that the continual decrease in farming population was not due to any lack of prosperity, but to the fact that "those who used to swing the cradle and bind the grain were now in the factories making binders." Then, last winter, when a decided shortage of farm products became apparent, quite a furor of excitement was created, and all sorts of investigations were proposed. Since then the farmer has been treated, gratis, to a great deal of advice (given, however, by those who never farmed), as to how he should use his opportunities. The fact is, that the farmer is using his opportunities as best he can. He has made wonderful progress in learning new methods, as the history of our Farmers' Institute will show. He has shown surprising aptitude in adapting himself to new conditions. He is, however, handicapped by lack of capital, and in



A Scene in Yorkton at Sir Wilfrid's Celebration

is attending to at the moment is the crux or the pivot or the nodal point of British history, or world history, or the history of the solar system, or anything. Well, on the subject of the Canadian farmers these idealists have been in full blast. They want the prairie farmer to buy dear reaping machines because, if he won't, the "prairie link" in the "chain of Empire" is "fractured" and "the parted ends of the chain fling wide and sink in the ocean." The farmer is to put up with bad or dear paint for his fences because it is his most sacred duty to "hamper trade north and south" and to "stimulate it east and west." Some of the largest forces in the universe are called out and marshalled to prove that a Canadian farmer ought to put up with a shoddy coat at the price of a good one, or a good one at the price of two. The argu-

has been due to the fact that they have not had the same opportunity. Had Sir Wilfrid toured Ontario during the past summer, as he did the West, he would have met with the same emphatic protests of the farmers against the continuance of the protective system. In 1905 representatives from the Grange and Farmers' Association met the Tariff Commission many times, and always with the same demand for lower tariff. Since then it has supported the same demand by deputations to Ottawa, when a too complaisant government showed symptoms of yielding to the pressure of protected interests. It stands today even more firmly for the same thing, and when the organized farmers of all Canada send their deputations to Ottawa at the opening of the next session the voice of Ontario will be heard with no uncertain sound.

this connection it is well to note the effect of the tariff.

What the Tariff Costs the Farmer

It is well within the limit to say that our protective tariff directly and indirectly, costs the average farmer \$200, or the interest on \$4,000 per year. For this he receives nothing. It is this handicap which is preventing the farmer from expanding his business, and which is driving population from our farms. The Conservation Commission has done good service in pointing out the national danger in depleted soil fertility. It should go a little further, and point out the national danger in depleted farm population, with its chief cause, our protective tariff.

For every reason, of justice, of expediency, of national well-being, the time is ripe for the disappearance of protectionism. The only classes in Canada who really want it to continue are those interests which profit by it, and the politicians, who, for reasons of party expediency, do their bidding. The people, and particularly the farmers, are united in their desire that it shall go. There are not wanting signs that it is going.

A Start for the Tariff Commission

By all means let there be a Tariff Commission, but let it go further than the last one did. Let it go through the country and hear what the different classes have to say about the tariff. But, before it begins its investigations, let this rule be made, and strictly adhered to: Let every class or industry asking for any tariff favors be required to furnish sworn statements as to their organization, profits, capitalization and industrial methods. This is plain justice. If the country is asked to burden itself for the benefit of any industry it is but right that it should know what profits it is paying, what its organization is, whether it is honestly capitalized, and whether it is following up-to-date methods of manufacture. Let the information thus acquired be given the widest publicity. If this rule is followed my own belief is that there will be revealed a surprising oneness of feeling in favor of tariff reduction.

Farmers and Reciprocity

In regard to the proposed arrangement with the United States for freer trade in farm products and agricultural implements, the farmers of this country have everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. The organized farmers of both Ontario and the West have long since renounced all desire for protection on their products, which experience has shown to be of no value to them. To be admitted on better terms to the great cities of the Republic would certainly be of great value to us. Our government need have no fear of opposition from the farmers in arranging the fullest measure of reciprocity with the United States.

E. C. DRURY,

Master, Dominion Grange, and Secretary National Council of Agriculture.

THE BEST IS YET TO BE

Now we cut our wheat in a swath eight feet wide. What would our forefathers have thought of that achievement? Given fine weather, we get our harvest over in as many days as they took weeks, and think of the back-aching labor our harvestmen are saved! Today alarmists tell us that the nation is losing its thw and muscle because machinery has displaced manual labor, and there may be something in the statement, but, all the same, better to have tireless machines than tired out human bodies. Clement Scott, the poet playwright, who "discovered" Cromer and the Garden of Sleep, the scene of the last Convention, has penned some lines through which a note of sentimental sadness runs on the changes in our harvest methods. Scott says:—"The romance of the reaping field departed altogether with the abandonment of the sickle and the scythe. The laborer no longer straightens his bent back when a stranger comes into the field and lays aside his reaping hook for a chat. He dismounts from a kind of chariot yoked with horses, that tears through the corn, and lowers it just as the old war car used to scatter the

enemies of Greece and Troy. And I am candidly bound to admit that with the advance of science the reaping machine gets uglier and uglier every year." First the flail had to go, and then the sickle, and soon the scythe will also become a rare instrument of husbandry.

All these tools have served their generation, but their day is past, and another age has arrived when we turn a switch and power does all the rest for us. What we may possibly lose in a picturesque sense we more than make up by our gains in the direction of utility, and

these must ever be the stages of the world's advance. There is no occasion to make ourselves melancholy with vain regrets. After all there is no time like the present, and with Browning we shall always believe that the best is yet to be.—Milling.

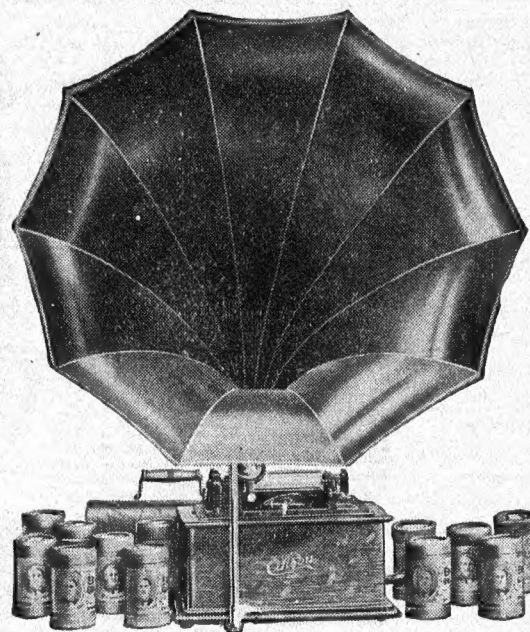
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Read the Offer: I will ship you free this grand No. 9 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Ambercl records. You do not have to pay me a cent C. O. D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

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The phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our outfit No. 9, 1911 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 9. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

MY REASON I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its absolute superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 9. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you, yours, if, would want a phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on the free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan, that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money. I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money. I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

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ADDRESS

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British Free Traders' Appreciation

The following letter and address from the British Free Trade Union to the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association shows how the movement for low tariff in Canada is appreciated by and is assisting the free trade movement in the Old Country.

8 Victoria Street, London, England,
Sept. 22nd, 1910.

Roderick McKenzie, Esq., Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to send you herewith a congratulatory address from the officers of the Free Trade Union to the officials and members of the Grain Growers' Association of Canada.

The officers and committee of my Union desire to express their gratitude to the farmers of Canada for the splendid stand which they have made. I am instructed to send the address to you as secretary of one of the leading associations in Canada, and to request you to be good enough to forward a copy to the officials of the other associations who have co-operated with your organization in again raising the standard of free trade in Canada.

May I draw your attention to the fact that the address is signed by prominent Unionist statesmen as well as by Liberals. They appreciate the deep debt of gratitude which free traders all over the Empire, but particularly in the Motherland, owe to the free traders of Canada for the stand which they have made on behalf of sound imperialism, real unity and freedom.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. WALLACE CARTER,

Secretary.

CONGRATULATION TO WESTERN FARMERS

Westminster, London, England.
September, 1910.

Roderick McKenzie, Esq.,

Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—We have read with great interest and gratification the striking memorial presented by your association to the Canadian Prime Minister at Brandon last month. Your memorial was published in full in the British papers, and attracted wide-spread attention. The presentation of that memorial, followed as it has been by a series of addresses and deputations to your Prime Minister, on the subject of protective tariffs, has been a noteworthy and timely service to the Empire, and to the cause of free trade in every country, as well as in Canada. As officers of the Free Trade Union we desire to congratulate your association on the strong step which it has taken in support of free trade.

We note with satisfaction your disavowal of any desire for a preference in the British market, a policy which we have resisted as fraught with economic and political dangers, alike to the Empire as a whole, and especially to Canada and the Mother Country. Canada has hitherto been misrepresented by the tariff reform party here as a solid unit for protection. You have not only made it clear that this is a mischievous travesty of the facts, but you have demonstrated to the whole world that the maintenance of Canada's loyalty to the Empire does not rest upon so ignoble and precarious a foundation as the success of the protectionist movement in the Motherland. The welcome preference given by Canada to British goods, in itself a step towards the abolition of protective tariffs, has been used in this country as a weapon against free trade. The leaders of the protectionist agitation here have declared that this preference is in danger of being withdrawn, unless our people will consent to tax their bread and thus ensure a higher price for Canadian corn. By proclaiming your objection to such schemes of taxation, you have struck a powerful blow at the protectionist movement in Britain. That movement began with vague proposals for imperial preference, but those have been overshadowed by the protectionist argument. Tariff reform now finds its largest support in suggestions for the full protection of British industries by taxing food and manufactures upon their entry into the United Kingdom. The future of free trade all over the world is bound up with the defeat of protection in Britain. A protectionist triumph here would strengthen the cause of protection in every other country, for, just when other nations are trying to throw it off, we are fighting to uphold free trade in face of the great vested interests which here, as elsewhere, are seeking to enrich themselves by the imposition of restrictive tariffs.

We look to you, and to all other free traders in the British Dominions, to help us in maintaining the real unity of the Empire, by maintaining complete fiscal independence for each component part. We look to you to make it impossible for any political party to utilise the love and loyalty of all the British peoples as a political asset in a party game, or a means of fastening upon any one of them a fiscal system which is contrary to its interests and desires. The Empire has been built up by perfect freedom joined with perfect loyalty to the Crown. It is because your association has done and can do much to help us in maintaining these great traditions, that we have ventured to address you as the official correspondent of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We beg to offer our warmest thanks to your friends and colleagues in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who have co-operated in the recent free trade demonstrations.

We trust that without any interference in matters of purely local concern, it may be possible for our union and your association to render each other valuable help in defending the only sound principles of trade, and in securing the prosperity and freedom of our Empire.

Signed, on behalf of the Free Trade Union:—

(RT. HON.) ARNOLD MORLEY, President.	
(LORD) BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,	
(LORD) BRASSEY,	
(LORD) JAMES OF HEREFORD,	} Vice-Presidents.
(HON.) ARTHUR D. ELLIOTT,	
(SIR) ALFRED MOND, Hon. Treasurer.	
C. E. MALLETT, (M.P.)	
(HON.) CLIVE BIGHAM,	} Hon. Secretaries.
G. WALLACE CARTER, Secretary.	

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"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"

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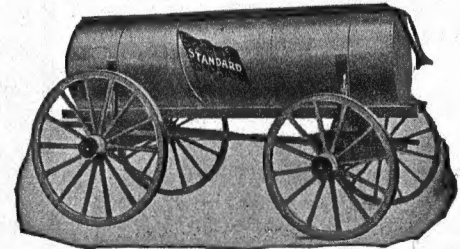
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WAITERS' ENGLISH

The waiter who bawls out his orders to the cook in the kitchen, may soon be as extinct as the dodo; but his cries should live forever.

"Mutton broth in a hurry" says a customer. "Baa-baa in th rain! Make him run!" shouts the waiter.

"Beefsteak and onions," says a customer. "John Bu!! Make him a ginny!" shouts the waiter.

"Where's my baked potato?" asks a customer. "Mrs. Murphy in a sealskin coat!" shouts the waiter.

"Two fried eggs. Dont fry 'em too hard," says a customer. "Adam and Eve in the Garden! Leave their eyes open!" shouts the waiter.

"Poached eggs on toast," says a customer. "Bride and groom on a raft in the middle of the ocean!" shouts the waiter.

"Chicken croquettes," says a customer.

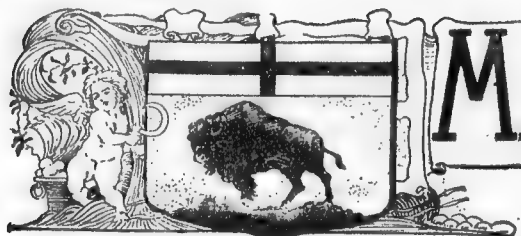
"Fowl ball!" shouts the waiter.

"Hash," says a customer. "Gentleman wants to take a chance!" shouts the waiter. "I'll have hash too," says the next customer. "Another sport!" shouts the waiter.

"Frankfurters and sauerkraut, good and hot," says a customer. "Fido, Shep and a bale of hay!" shouts the waiter; "and let 'em sizzle!"—New York Evening Sun.

The steamer Santanna, from French and Italian ports, detained in quarantine at New York, had a case of cholera aboard. The man died and was buried at sea. The boat is being held as a possible "cholera carrier."

Wm. Moody, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, has resigned.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
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President:
R. C. HENDERS - Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKENZIE - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

WORD FROM BRITAIN

On another page in this issue is published an address sent the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the secretary of the Free Trade Union of London, England. It appears from the address that the stand taken by the Western Grain Growers on free trade and a reduction in the tariff in their memorial to Sir Wilfrid has created quite a sensation in the Old Country. The Grain Growers' movement and the success that it has attained has attracted a good deal of attention throughout Canada and has been noticed favorably at intervals by leaders of economic thought in Britain.

In many quarters the unusual display of free trade sentiment, or perhaps more properly speaking, tariff reduction sentiment, by the western farmers, is regarded as being a sudden outburst and is being set forward by a few enthusiasts. As a matter of fact, it is simply an expression of a movement that has been gaining ground very rapidly among Canadian farmers for many years. Sir Wilfrid's visit to the West afforded the farmers an opportunity to express their views to the leaders of the government, which they never had before, because farmers are not like manufacturers and other industrial bodies; they cannot afford to make pilgrimages to Ottawa whenever they want to express their views on any public question. Instead of this being a sudden outburst it is a revealing of a gradual growth of sentiment that has been going on among the agricultural classes for a good many years.

In the matter of her attitude towards free trade or protection Canada has been greatly misrepresented as being altogether in favor of protection to manufactures, while as a matter of fact that sentiment only applies to a very small per cent. of the population and is altogether confined to those who are beneficiaries of the protective system. The farmers have been greatly misrepresented by those who presume to speak for Canadian sentiment and its attitude towards British connections, inasmuch as an effort has been made to make it appear that the farmers' loyalty depends on getting a preference for their products on the British market. That is simply a travesty of the facts. The Canadian farmers do not want the British people to be taxed in their interest. All they want is to have a square deal and freedom from excessive taxation on the commodities they have to buy.

The Grain Growers' Association has now a national reputation. Its influence is felt not only throughout Canada, but in Britain as well. Cannot our Manitoba farmers take this fact seriously and make a consideration in endeavoring to strengthen their organization? Cannot the officers of our different branches take it to heart that they are a component part of an institution that extends its influence all over the British Empire? This ought to be a matter of pride for each of our members and be an incentive for each one of them to do his part in perfecting our organization and extending its usefulness. We cannot afford to do things any longer in a haphazard way. Our meetings, our discussions and our business ought to be conducted so as to insure permanency and develop stability.

TIME FOR THOUGHT

What are you calculating to do this winter to help to promote the interest of the Grain Growers' movement? Every member of the association should give serious thought to this question. The movement which is fraught with so much that affects the welfare of the community requires not only the sympathy but also the active support of all its members. What it needs more than anything else is thought. We have up till now devoted much of our thought and time towards improving marketing

conditions. The Grain Growers' movement has a wider field for its operations than the monetary side. The social and economic side of farm life should command more of our thought and time than the financial side. The question that every farmer ought to seriously consider is, "Am I fitting myself to face the problems with which we are confronted?" In the material, social and political worlds vast forces are being brought into being which will mightily influence the future of humanity. The progress of opinions is bringing many of our social problems within the sphere of practical politics. The power of democracy is being organized so as to bring our institutions more under the control of the people. Hence it becomes the duty of every citizen to fit himself to understand the various aspects of these problems so that they may assist in their solution by intelligent effort. The different branches of the Grain Growers' association affords an excellent opportunity to our farmers for educational work along these lines. It is much to be feared that in many districts our farmers do not appreciate the advantage that they have in this respect. The comparative slack time during the winter months should be utilized so as to create a center in each community that would be devoted to the development of social and intellectual activity. While the older members of the community should take the lead in this movement and give it direction and stability, every effort should be made to interest the younger members of our rural population.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MOVES

On Oct. 6 Hon. Robt. Rogers gave out the following statement:—"It is true that the government have been purchasing land in St. Vital. We found that we did not have sufficient room at the present college for suitable building sites, and when we attempted to buy adjoining property the prices asked were so high as to make such a step almost prohibitive. We decided then to look elsewhere for another location for the college, and we came to the conclusion that the property known as Riverside Park, about five miles south of the city, on the Red River, was the best that could be secured. We found there a beautiful location, and we purchased six hundred acres.

"Due no doubt to the popularity of our Agricultural college, we found ourselves very cramped for room, and find it necessary to take immediate steps to provide greatly increased accommodation. On the site purchased we will have ample room for all time to come, not alone for the Agricultural college and its experimental work, but we will proceed as quickly as possible with domestic science buildings as well, and in all probability will have a technical school. Other branches of higher education which the government will be obliged to take up as rapidly as its finances will admit, can also be accommodated here.

"The changed location of the college can be brought about without any unnecessary extra cost especially so if we realize on the ninety to one hundred acres of land which are not in use at present at anything like the prices that we were asked for the adjoining property.

Present Buildings

"Regarding the present buildings used for college purposes, the government will always have plenty of use for them. In all probability we will sell our present Deaf and Dumb site on Portage avenue and move to one of the buildings at present used for agricultural college purposes. Every building we have there will be suitable for use in connection with some of the government institutions, and will therefore entail no loss or waste."

OTTAWA DELEGATION

As I was thinking this morning of our large delegation to Ottawa and the spectacular side of it, I was impressed

with a picture which flitted before me of our annual convention being composed of the delegates to Ottawa breaking up the convention and moving enthused almost in a body by special train to Ottawa. Here would be something spectacular. The papers of two continents would herald this event and recount their desire for tariff reduction, etc. Our purposes could be given to the press. We would secure free advertising such as we never dreamed of. The fort of protection would quiver to its very foundations and bombarded with the cases you and our other leaders would prepare—it would be a wonder if they did not fall as did the walls of that ancient city in Bible times. If that purpose ruled we would have to hold our convention till parliament meets. I leave this idea for your consideration. Valley River. W. J. BOUGHEN,

Mr. Alex. Rankin, of Killarney, called at our office this week. In addition to being an active and sympathetic supporter of the Grain Growers' movement, Mr. Rankin is an enthusiastic free trader. He was one of the first to join the Free Trade League that has been organized in Winnipeg and while in the city has contributed a substantial amount towards the funds of the organization.

A gentleman from Southern Manitoba has sent us a blue print of a cattle guard which he has had patented in the United States and Canada. He claims

this guard will effectively prevent cattle getting on the railway track. The railway officials say that they cannot get an effective guard. Perhaps this gentleman will get them out of their difficulty if they get into communication with him.

It would be interesting to know how many of our branches are arranging for regular meetings throughout the winter. Planning and thinking how to make these meetings interesting, instructive and useful is one of the ways in which our members will be fitting themselves to become useful citizens. Do not think it is harder to have interesting meetings at your point than at any other. These meetings are what you make them.

When the central secretary advises you that someone is coming to address your branch see that you make ample provision for the meeting. Do not leave the arrangements and advertising to someone else. Ask everybody in the community to come to the meeting yourself. This applies to all the members of the branches.

THE GLOVE OF 1910 AND MANY YEARS TO COME

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H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS.

A popular out-seam glove for hard wear. No stitching or seams inside to hurt the hand.

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Sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

The Farm Boy Who Went Back

Continued from Page 7

sections of the country. The claims were writ big on billboards and in streets-cars, special letters, booklets—the very flower of the engraver's, printer's and lithographer's arts: Italian climate, territory lavishly endowed in fruits, soil, forage, grasses, river and mountain scenery, mines, and timber.

Johnny dabbled a little and lost money. One day he saw an advertisement reading: "Railroad lands at \$2.50 an acre. You can buy 160 acres, no more. The tracts are heavily timbered, scoring from 5 to 16 millions of feet of lumber a quarter section. Finest agriculture and fruit region in the country."

The land was in litigation. The government was trying to compel the railroad company to sell the land. The agent said the land would have to be sold and he was representing the attorney for the railroad company, registering applications for the land.

"You see, it's this way," he said. "Only one application will be registered for each quarter section. You select your plot, pay me \$75, and that pays all fees—the registering of the application, the filing of the deed, attorneys' fees, etc. Then you pay no more until the land is decided to you. Decide the matter at once, for next week I am going to Chicago to open an office there."

Johnny didn't "bite," but wrote to the clerk of the county in which the land was situated. The clerk replied: "There are enough applications on file to cover all the railroad lands three or four times. It is a scheme of locaters who are making money out of it."

Johnny's chase for the Holy Grail wound up with a nugget of wisdom and a determination to go back to the soil. From it he had been driven by drudgery, the long hours, the lack of social uplift, and the barrenness of inspiration. The farmers were the underdogs, throttled by the stock gamblers, fleeced by the merchants; the city lured with its higher wages, shorter hours, its paved streets, water, gas, and electrical systems, its theatres, moving-picture shows, parks, scenic railways, trolley-rides, music, churches, and the weekly pay-day with half-holiday on Saturday. There you wore better clothes, saw things happening, and could see promotion after promotion to him who proved worthy of the laurels. Advertisements lent a charm: "Learn Proof-Reading—\$25 to \$50 a week; demand exceeds the supply! \$25 to \$50 (even \$100) a week for advertisement writers! \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year sure if you master Soffie's course in salesmanship; hand-reds of positions open for the spring rush; send for free booklet! Be a Harriman, a Hill, a Burke, a Choate, or land on the Supreme bench by Spar-Time Study." Pictures just as glowing might be painted about the farm, pictures that would make you drunk with enchantment.

Toil and brains applied to the soil would bring wonderful results. Hadn't Mr. Burbank proved it? Drunk with this idea, Johnny went back to the farm with the determination to study and to understand. He started with geese. He became a regular goose about goslings and ferreted out the goose law so that he could raise every gosling hatched. He knew the difference between the African, the Emden, the Toulouse, the wild, and the Chinese. The dewlapped African is prolific, early, and fine-flavored, but pugnacious and quarrelsome. The Emden lays only about twenty eggs a year, while the coarse and flabby Toulouse brings the record up to forty a year. The wild goose lays only five to eight eggs a season, but the eggs are invariably fertile and bring forth strong, vigorous goslings. Johnny combined strains till he had not an African nor an Emden, nor a wild, but a goose—a top-notch for flavor, earliness, size, tenderness, fecundity, feathers, profit. He shortened the fattening record a fourth by a judicious mixture of grass, grain, roots, cabbage, beef scrap, and pure water, so that he could market at flood-tide. He was becoming a creator; the joy of achievement filled his sails; no drudgery now, no city-lure distracted,

no reports of fabulous profits uprooted him. It would take a standing army to drive him from the farm.

Then he turned to seed-corn. He read, experimented, selected, combined, and eliminated till he struck thirteen on the how to go at it, very nigh touching perfection, but never quite reaching it. Watch him pick out the stalks that look thriftiest, hardiest, greenest, and those that have large, spreading tentacles at the roots. He ties a string to those stalks. In a few days he detassels them before the pollen forms, to prevent self-fertilization. The next year he plants these selected ears in rows to themselves, one ear to a row, three grains to the hill. If only two of the grains grow he will not select seed from that hill, because of the low vitality. Summer comes; he selects the strongest plants, detassels some for mother plants, and leaves others for father plants. He ties a paper bag over the mother ears so that pollen from weak and promiscuous stalks may not fertilize his seed-ears. When the pollen on the father stalks ripens, he hand-fertilizes the mother ears, then ties the paper bags on again. For his seed he selects only the very best ears from the mother stalks. Each year he gets a finer strain, more uniform, more productive. Each year a little better, but never quite perfect—see? When the ears begin to ripen, he gathers the seed. It is carefully, thoroughly dried and is kept in an even temperature through the long winter, for constant freezing and thawing play havoc with delicate corn-germs the same as with tender toes and fingers. He gleans more

long time to evaporate all the moisture down three or four feet below the surface, but down there is where the roots are growing on tilled land.

Johnny spent every dollar that he could spare on tiling his land. His crops increased in yield as the land became honeycombed with percolating channels to the tile below. His land became more fertile, full of nitrogen and oxygen; he planted his crops earlier; they ripened earlier; they grew so rapidly that weeds were choked and quality was high. His acres smiled and laughed bumper crops, and their master basked in the joys of discovery and achievement.

He learned to grow alfalfa on his clay soil. Alfalfa is a mortgage-lifter, a matchless fertilizer, unequalled for stock, making the horses sleek and the hogs fat as butter-balls. It fills the egg basket and the milk pails; pigs squeal for it; colts whinny for it; and it knocks chicken-lice seven ways for Sunday. It is a marvelous grower, giving three to nine crops of sweet hay a year. It works all the time, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday in triple shifts. Its stems and leaves and nodules gather from air and sunshine loads of warmth and nitrogen and store them in the soil. The roots go down into hard-pan many feet, making a million channels through the soil so it may become thoroughly aerated and drained.

His Cheviot sheep told of the days when they browsed the Cheviot Hills, which disserve England from Scotland, and how they got their sharp noses from picking the grass from between the rocks. Those with the sharpest and



Sir Wilfrid in Grain Fields at Yorkton

gold from his corn-fields than the farmers of the drudgery school. They come a-running to Johnny to see what he is doing and pay a premium for his corn.

Next, he got the tiling fever. Wise-helmiers told him that tiling would drain the land so quickly and so thoroughly that in dry times his crops would suffer. But Cornell Bailey put a bug into his ear. He told him to tile his clay and other soils that were not porous and naturally well-drained. It enables the surplus water to run off, leaves the soil friable so that you may break it earlier and plant earlier. The roots of plants do not grow below the line of standing-water in the soil. In the spring the water stands only a few inches from the surface in untiled land. The roots grow down to this standing-water and stop, for they cannot stand wet feet and cannot grow where there is no air. Since the roots cannot grow down, they spread out close to the surface. Tile the land, and the water-level sinks down three or four feet. The plant roots keep delving and digging and stretching till they reach it. The plants have such enormous root-systems and grow so fast that they choke out the weeds. Corn roots will grow down three to five feet if you give them half a chance. If drouth comes, it takes it a

longest noses could get the most grass, hence thrived better than the others; and so, long, sharp noses got to be the only style. His Shropshires came from the shire of Shrop in merry England. Their fleece is dull white with a fringe of brown.

Everything on Johnny's farm is alive with interest and history. He loves the farm; it is his life. No heaps of manure pile up at the rear of his barns to seep away in waste. He uses something or other to retain the nitrogen and hauls it to the fields where it may make humus and liberate new plant foods. He is intensifying. He makes as much from forty acres as others make 240. His land is fertile, well-tilled, requires less labor, fewer steps, less up-keep, less machinery.

He saves the waste in other ways. From ten to twenty per cent. of the egg-crop rots every year. Kansas loses 10,000,000 eggs a year, a loss of \$1,500,000. An hour of hot sunshine on an egg ruins it. Eggshells are porous, evaporate with age, and drink in rank poisons. A fertilized egg will spoil quicker than a sterile one; a little heat causes the germ to develop. Johnny gathers his eggs twice to three times a week. They go to the consumer fresh, nourishing, unevaporated, contagious

with health. None of his eggs go to storage.

Johnny left the farm to get away from drudgery only to find that the city, too, belongs to the great work-a-day world. He came back to the farm prepared for contentment. A new dispensation is coming. The fields are beginning to feel a new fertility because a loving hand tills them; the birds bask in the fervor of a new appreciation; the song of the reaper is set to new tunes. The new farm means a new city, larger, cleaner, better fed.

RE FUEL SUPPLY

We wish again to call attention to the fact that there is not yet any marked tendency upon the part either of farmers or townspeople, to lay in a fair supply of their winter's fuel early, and thus permit dealers to refill their sheds once at least before winter sets in. The department's inquiries into the whole situation reveal the fact that, generally speaking, mine operators, railway companies, and retail dealers, have done a very great deal to forward the movement of large stocks of coal to the consumer's door, in readiness for winter, but that the consuming public, rural and urban alike, has not done as much as it easily might have done to avert the possibility of a fuel famine with its attendant evils in the form of suffering higher prices and hard feelings. Whether it is well founded or not, there is a general feeling that the coming winter will be a severe one. In view of this possibility are there not too many empty coal bins in town, and too many empty wagons leaving town these days?—Sask. Department of Agriculture.

BIG FREIGHT BILL

On October 3rd, 1910, the Grain Growers' Grain Company paid to the various terminal elevator companies and the grain office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as freight on car shipments for that day, \$31,250.23. This means the freight charges on about three hundred and seventy-five cars.

INCREASES IN WHEAT YIELDS

To show that increases in area and yield may go on in later years it should be noted that much recent progress has been made in many countries. For example, in Hungary, one of the oldest wheat countries, the acreage has increased even since 1884, from 6,797,800 acres that year to 9,474,415 in 1908. In European Russia it has increased from 39,711,200 acres in 1894 to 62,766,700 in 1908. In smaller countries the acreage increases have been as follows: Roumania, 2,903,700 acres in 1886 to 4,452,000 in 1908; Bulgaria, 2,167,200 acres in 1897 to 2,422,700 in 1908; Servia, 783,500 acres in 1893 to 931,300 in 1908.

Likewise have the acre yields increased. In the United Kingdom, where farming is so intensive that it would seem hardly possible in late years to get anything more from the soil, nevertheless, the yield has increased during the past ten years almost to 2 bushels. In France it has increased over 2 bushels in the same period, in Austria 3 bushels, and in Germany the astonishing amount of 5.2 bushels.

A CONTRAST IN FARM LIFE

Farm life in the East of Europe, if compared with that in North America, is about two hundred years behind as regards its progress. In practically all continental countries, the peasant knows nothing regarding the international market. He sells his farm produce to the merchants, who are often Jews, without any knowledge of its shipping value or of the prices in the great markets of the world. The American farmer on the other hand, has a full knowledge of all that is transpiring in the leading markets affecting the price of his grain. He often watches the futures market and sometimes will have transaction therein and these are occasionally made by means of the telephone. His life forms a great contrast to that of the European peasants, but the difference is greater in the commercial methods practised than in the practical farming.

SUNSET IN THE ROCKIES

See how the sun, in glorious death declining,
Has touched the lake with streaks of living gold;
See how the mountains, for his death repining,
Are clad in misty mourning, grey and cold.
Above, beyond, the snowy peaks are raising
Their virgin white to meet the cloudless skies;
And, by their loveliness, all things are praising
The sun—who grows more lovely as he dies.
Pleasington, Alta. M. H. S.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—In a late issue you give a statement of the financial standing of some of our leading Canadians, among them Mr. E. B. Osler of Toronto, M. P., a leading C. P. R. director and president of the Dominion Bank, and also of two other big monopoly corporations and leading director in several other million dollar enterprises.

This same Mr. Osler recently expressed the opinion that farmers as a class were much more lightly taxed than some other classes. Now, Mr. Osler is in the class of financial magnates. The kind of property they own is stocks, bonds, mortgages and other similar bits of paper, every dollar of which represents a mortgage debt on the people. These bits of paper bring their owners an income without working for it. That is, the rest of us work and earn the incomes they get by virtue of their owning them. Those bits of paper are very valuable. They are like Shylock's bonds, they must have "their pound of flesh" off rest of the people.

A farmer buys a gallon of coal-oil and pays five cents in taxes on it, two and a half cents of which the government gets, and the men who own the oil wells of Canada get the other two and a half cents as bounty. But the very same government collects not five cents in taxes from the bits of paper that are the peculiar property of men in Mr. Osler's class. That is, the property owned by the rich is free from taxes, while the goods the people put on their backs and consume are taxed a hundred million dollars a year. Who says that our government represents the people? Robin Hood of old used to rob the rich to feed the poor, but our governments rob the poor to make millionaires like Mr. E. B. Osler. Are the people going to remain satisfied with this condition or will they set their teeth and clench their fists and prepare to fight?

The battle for free trade against protection, a low tariff, is one of the first battles the people must fight and win.

You, Mr. Editor, cannot render the people a better service than by giving us, through The Guide, the financial history of our leading public men and also our political bosses. When we know where their treasures are then we can easily guess whether they are for or against the people.

READER.

WHO MADE THE WEST?

Editor, Guide:—The efforts of The Guide and its thousands of friends to obtain lower tariff, is fast bearing fruit. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is putting on its armor and preparing to fight, and it is quite evident that it will oppose tooth and nail any reduction of the tariff and any proposal of reciprocity with the United States which would result in cheaper goods for the farmer. But if the article you published on Sept. 21 from the paper of their association, entitled, "The West and the Tariff" is a fair sample of the argument they will use, surely their case is very weak. Like many more of the eastern papers they would have it appear that we western farmers are just weaklings or what is worse, parasites, living on the strength and vitality of the nation, and anxious only for our own welfare and good. Sir, it is a lie. It is a gross misconception of the true facts. There is not an argument used, or a point made, in that article which cannot easily be refuted. Who

built up the West? Do the railways pave the way for the farmers, or do the farmers pave the way for these railways? To any one acquainted with the West the answer is obvious. There are thousands upon thousands of men and women, who have left friends and home-land and gone away back into the prairie country to try to build a home. There they have stayed and endured

Renew Your Subscription Promptly

During the next few weeks a large number of subscriptions fall due. We trust our subscribers will look after their renewals promptly as the issues of The Guide for the next few months promise to be more than ordinarily interesting. The results of the past summer's agitation in connection with the Tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Chilled Meat Question, and the Terminal Elevators are beginning to assert themselves and will be given full prominence in The Guide. In regard to the monster farmers' delegation to Ottawa, developments are also being made daily. These matters are important to all our readers and just at present they need to keep in touch with them. You can help yourselves by sending in your renewal and help us by sending it in promptly. You cannot invest \$1.00 better than by subscribing to a paper that is working in your behalf all the time.

hardships untold, waiting with what patience they could for the railway which took years to come. These are the people who can speak from their hearts when the question crops up, who built up the West? I know of what I speak, because I have endured it myself. In my case I never saw a mounted policeman go past my home in three years. The mile or two that I had to go to the nearest post office meant forty-five miles, and as to the protection we received to our lives and our property by the elaborate system of law courts, well, Mr. Editor, all I can say is that when we were fighting the extreme cold winter, or still worse, prairie fires of spring and fall, the law courts did not help us much, and if in

great commercial enterprises and as the Hudson Bay railway, ownership of the internal and terminal elevators, steamship lines, etc., are not bounty fed industries. They will be great paying concerns, made so by the western farmers. It is the farmer who has created the wealth which has made these things possible. It is the hard worked farmer who has turned this one time barren country in a fertile land of great fruit and greater promise, and it is he who is raising his voice in just demand for a more equitable share of the profit. It seems to me simply ironical for any one to suggest that the farmer has raised the price of his produce. True, it may be, that prices are higher than in the past year, but I have often thought with deep humility that I have sold thousands of dollars worth of produce since I came here, but never have I had a say in the fixing of the price. I recognize that there are great conflicting interests upon this tariff problem. I live and have fought for the principle of "Live and let live." I am willing to make any just sacrifice for a uniform development of the nation, but I am not willing that the manufacturing interests should year by year take the proportion of the year's profit of my labor which is greater than I get for myself. It would be easy for me to say some

hard things on this question and less easy is it to use restraint of tongue and pen. But I would that the farmers fight this matter calmly and dispassionately, assured that "twice armed is he who has his quarrel just." I may say that if the duty we pay on our implements were really 10 per cent. instead of 17½ to 25 per cent., there would not be quite so much to say on the question, and further, if the cost of protection to us really went all of it into the national revenue our consolation would be greater, but it is the attendant evils of protection with which the farmer is in conflict rather than in protection for revenue purposes alone, at least, it is so with me.

In conclusion let me say that The



Scene at Yorkton during Celebration for Sir Wilfrid. Arch all composed of Grain

common with all men we share this privilege now it is only because we have well earned it, and what is more, well paid for it, and we do not owe anything to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on that account. Western Canada is now a rich, wealthy country, recognized all over the world as a splendid field for investment. The various

Guide is a grand paper and should find a place in the home of every farmer.

SYDNEY BINGHAM.

Saskatoon.

GOVERNMENT OWNED TERMINALS

Editor, Guide:—I noticed in a recent issue of The Guide, a statement by Wm.

FOR SHIRT SATISFACTION
SEE THE NEW



BUCKSKIN CLOTH
SHIRT

Sold with this guarantee attached



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Martin, M. P., Regina, that should the terminal elevator system be taken over it would incur an expenditure by the government of \$10,000,000. I infer from this that the terminals are now, or in the near future will, owe interest on that sum over and above superintendence and operation. Somebody is or will be paying that interest and that somebody is the users of the terminal elevators. Now, what I should like to ask, does it make any material difference to these users whether they hand the interest over to the agent of the terminal elevators or to the agent of the government? Not a particle, except in so far as to which they, the users, are likely to have to pay the largest amount of interest. The terminal elevators are built in with borrowed capital, so they will have to be by the government should they purchase them. Now, we all know that the government, having the whole people behind them, are the best of all borrowers and can get the capital all at a lower rate of interest than any of the corporations. Furthermore, when the ten million is borrowed that is all that the people will be called upon to pay (the interest on that amount). There will and can be no melon cutting, such as takes place with all or nearly all private corporations looked at from this standpoint. Does it not appear that the advantage is with the government method. Again should the country determine to make these elevators pay, in excess of superintendence and operation seven or eight per cent. that would be sufficient to pay all interest charges, and also set aside a sum for sinking fund sufficient to wipe out the indebtedness in twenty years, when what had to go for interest and sinking fund, could be handed back to the people, either in lower charges or by adding it to the revenue of the country, which would be probably the better plan, as there is no better method as much as it costs absolutely nothing to collect. Now when we remember that when a company once puts an amount of capital into an undertaking that is expected to earn interest for all time, surely it should not be difficult for the man with average intelligence to select the most advantageous method for himself.

In giving the foregoing place in The Guide, the great history builder of the West, you will oblige,

SIMON THOMPSON.

Douglas, Man.

SAYS GUIDE IS WRONG

Editor, Guide:—There are two things which The Guide is very actively advocating these days which I believe will prove abortive, i. e. the sending of farmers' delegates to Ottawa, and Direct Legislation. Even if it could be proven that much of our opposition is caused by the tariff—which I claim has not been done—can it be shown that a delegation will bring the remedy? When you mentioned the scheme a few weeks ago, you mentioned also that a delegation and a commission about 14 years ago, were fruitless. What basis have we to expect differently now? Sending 600 men to Ottawa is an expense and what conviction will they carry with them, besides that they and those who send them are so many fools. Whoever

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cleaned, combed until every short end and weak fibre is pulled out. Finally the finished fabric—perfectly knitted on patent machines—must pass rigid examination in front of a searching light that makes it impossible for the merest flaw to get through unnoticed.



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STANFIELDS LIMITED, - - - - - TRURO, N.S.

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heard of delegates getting anything from a government unless they had something to offer in exchange. Either money for the election fund, or votes, of which the Grain Growers have neither. So long as we divide at election time, we are out of success. The politicians are too shrewd to be afraid of a shadow. Our united ballots would be a power. Let us use them. That is our only salvation.

Direct Legislation is an old thing. It has been advocated in Canada at least fifteen years ago. It is a delusion. Reference is made to its success where it is adopted. Well, friends, where you will find people able to get Direct Legislation on their statute books, you will find people ruling, i. e., they got Direct Legislation because they ruled. Direct Legislation did not give them the power, but they took Direct Legislation and other substantial reforms, because they had power. Direct Legislation is no means to give power to the people, but where adopted it is an indication that the people have power. The people will not get it till they are in control and when in control they can get all they want. To wit: Direct Legislation, when in force is an indication of power and not the cause of the power. Let us not be childish and mistake the symptom for the remedy. I am sorry, friends, that I have to oppose on these points, but if you will look deeper no doubt you will find me correct.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask.

• Note.—It is the privilege of every reader to agree or disagree with the opinions expressed in The Guide. But we cannot agree with Mr. Gabriel and we believe that if action is taken by the farmers they will secure attention from Ottawa. All the farmers must stand together if they hope to succeed.—Ed.

HUDSON BAY ROAD

Editor, Guide:—Laurier has come and gone. We hope he has smelt a rat. The Hudson Bay route to the commercial world for the produce of the Western provinces has now become a neces-

sity for our development. We must admit, and the outside world knows it, that it is without a doubt the route that will place us in the front rank for feeding Europe from our vast resources, not only of grain, but other things as well. But why this slothful gait? Between the unfulfilled promises five years ago and the do-nothing and tell-nothing of Laurier's recent visit and pleasure trip through the West, a blind man could see that they are fooling us. Then listen to the Regina Leader saying: "I am not prepared to say that the government can run and operate the road judging from other roads they have tried." If we don't stand shoulder to shoulder at this time and demand with a united voice that the government hold, operate, and control railroads, wharves, docks, elevators, and everything else in connection with the Hudson's Bay railroad, we will be euhred out of what is virtually our birthright, and they will do it if we don't stand to our guns, and let them see that we mean what we say. Open your ears and open them wide to the Regina Leader of a recent date: "More important than the ownership and operation of the road is the getting of the road built quickly." Now we farmers must kick over the traces and let the Leader know that we as farmers demand one thing, viz., absolute government control. The Leader has let us have a peep behind the curtain and it smells rotten. Now, farmers don't you think we ought to get more to the front. The Hudson's Bay is our right. Let us put in power only men who will guarantee their labors for government control. Let us have no dealings with men who will not vote for government control.

DONALD McANDREW.
Fenton, Sask.

CENTRAL SHOULD HELP INDIVIDUALS

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed that several of your correspondents have expressed the desire that the Grain Growers' organization should take a more active interest in the rights of the individual members, when assailed by rail-

ways and other equally strong bodies. One man complained of the loss of cattle that had been killed at an unguarded point of the railway, another of the loss of crops by a prairie fire started by a locomotive, the company in each case repudiating liability and refusing to pay any compensation, or even to fence the track when their attention had been drawn to the matter. I suffered the same kind of experience at the hands of the C. N. R. twelve months ago, when one of the company's locomotives started a prairie fire that all but burnt me out, and had it not been for the valuable and energetic assistance rendered by about a score of neighbors and townspeople who saw the fire start, which was driven by a tremendous hurricane, it is certain that my barn and oat stacks would have been reduced to ashes, for the fire jumped the government road. After the disaster had been staved off, save the loss of six tons of hay that had been left in coil a short distance away and some fire-wood bluffs, the section foreman who had been chief among the fire extinguishers, called for particulars of my loss, which, I understand, was duly reported to his superiors, but I was subsequently informed that after "due consideration" the company denied their liability and refused to recognize my claim. If such a glaring case of repudiation as this can happen, witnessed by neighbors, attested by the presence of the company's own servants, the number of the guilty locomotive secured, in short furnishing every detail required by the claim's department of the railway company, then it is extremely unlikely that the single unaided farmer can make any headway at all. Whether litigation would prove successful it is by no means certain, for a wealthy corporation would be sure to exert the whole of its power against the tiny efforts of a small farmer. But if in a clear case the cudgels could be taken up by the organized Grain Growers even a mighty railway company may think one, two or three times before they measured strength with the organized farmers, while the knowledge that such an eventuality might ensue, might

prompt an early settlement on equitable terms and at the same time give farmers generally a greater unity of interest and the Grain Growers Association a greater attraction than at present. If the organization is to attain its greatest usefulness it must exert its power to prevent the individual farmer being victimised by powerful and wealthy corporations or combines.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Borden, Sask.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of 31st Sept., a letter appears from Mr. English of Harding, Man., in regard to the delegation to Ottawa, and my belief is as his, that we should send a large delegation now that we have the opportunity, as a small one would look like a half-hearted affair. But I would go further than Mr. English in regard to the fare to Ottawa. On such a large delegation to Ottawa I think the railways should take a delegate from any point in the West and return for the sum of \$10. On a delegation of 600 this would mean \$6,000, which would defray all expenses of the railway. Sir Wilfrid and his party travelled free through the West, and I understand that this system applied to all M.P.'s. Now, as you state, these men are our servants and if the railroads can carry them free surely they can carry the masters for \$10 each. In that event a delegate could easily be sent from every branch. However, if we could not get a consideration in this line from the railways do not let the expense of the affair stop one delegate, for remember, if the business men of the West were sending a delegation to Ottawa, they would not stop to think of the expense. Why should we? We have started this movement and we must see it to the end. I would like to hear some other Grain Growers' views on this point. Hoping the best of success will be made of this opportunity,

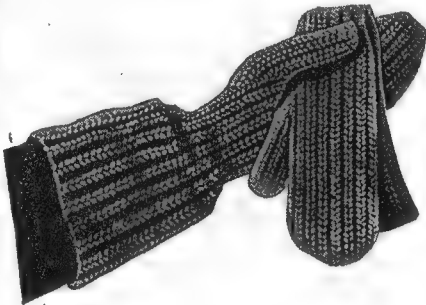
AN EYEBROW GRAIN GROWER.

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew it would never be found out.

If You Were One Among Ten Thousand



7D52. MEN'S BUCKSKIN GLOVES, tanned by a secret process that makes them wear better than the ordinary tan. They are as pliable as a kid glove; will not shrink with wet, full welted seams. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair **.75**
7D53. Same as above but wool lined. Per pair **.85**



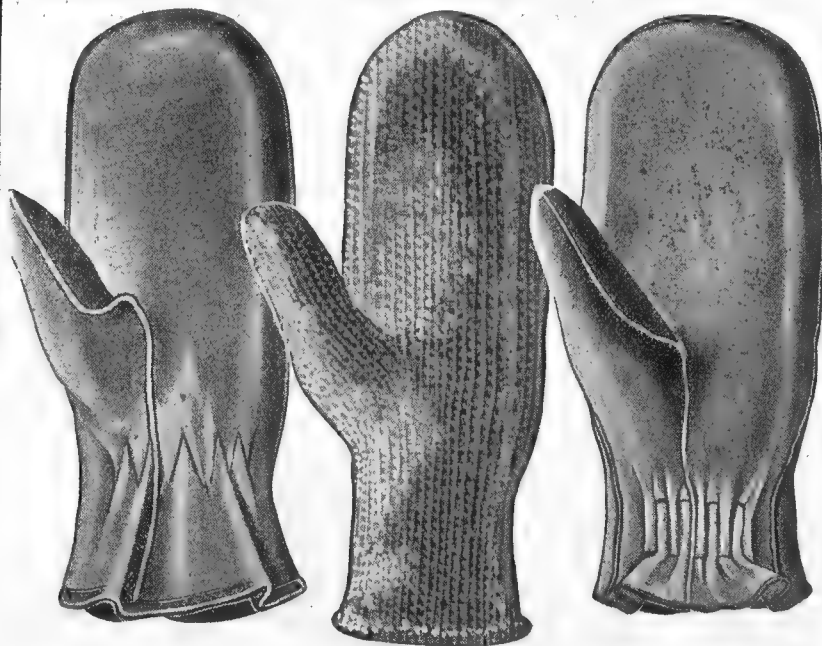
7D199. WOMEN'S WOOLLEN GAUNTLETS of Saxony wool yarn, ribbed knit with long cuffs, large and elastic, to pull over the coat sleeve; a very comfortable mitt for skating, walking, driving, etc., in black, white, navy, cardinal and brown. Pair **.50**



7D159. "IRISH KNIT" WORSTED HOSE for women, girls and boys. A good warm winter weight, soft and closely knitted, with reinforced heel, toe and sole. Prices according to sizes.
 6, 6½ 7, 7½ 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10
.40 .45 .50

If you were one among ten thousand men who bought gloves, mitts and socks direct from the factory, you would not be more fortunately placed than at present with these Eaton values before you. Eaton's help to keep, not one, but many factories busy. It is not uncommon for us to take every last mitt, or glove, or sock of the better grades made by a manufacturer. Of course this brings us the lowest possible cost price. And then we pass this saving on to you, as the prices on this page will show. Twenty-five and fifty cents saved on a pair is not too much to expect, and as to quality you know that Eaton's stand ready always to refund the purchase price and all charges should any purchase prove in the least unsatisfactory.

These sharp, cold mornings and chilly days give timely warning of colder days to come. Better prepare now. Forewarned you know, is forearmed.



7D65. MEN'S INDIAN TAN BUCKSKIN PULLOVERS, made full welted of specially selected buckskin. A good length with room for wool mitt inside; an elastic in the wrist gives a close fit. Keep dry. Per pair **\$1.00**

7D67. MEN'S WOOLLEN MITTS to be worn under a pullover mitt, of medium weight, but very close and warm. These mitts have given good satisfaction in the past; grey only. 2 pairs for **.45**

7D66. MEN'S CHROME TANNED HORSEHIDE PULLOVER MITTS, either brown or natural in colors. They are held snug at wrist by an elastic. Exposure to heat or dampness will not harden or shrink this mitt. Per pair **\$1.00**



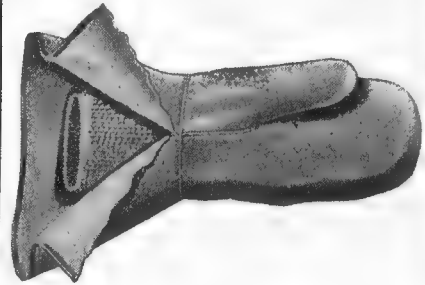
7D61. MEN'S COMFORT MITTS, made of either brown or natural chrome tanned horsehide, heat and water-proof; every seam is full welted, wool lining, knitted woollen cuff with patent draw string fastener. Sizes 8½ to 10. Pair **\$1.00**

7D68. MEN'S COMFORT MITTS, of drab chrome tanned horsehide, soft and pliable, heavy lined with soft clipped lambskin; knit woollen cuff with string fastener on back. Per pair **\$1.50**

The values on this page are few compared with all that The Eaton Catalogue contains. No doubt you have an Eaton Catalogue in your own home. Just look it over and you'll find that the remarkable savings in gloves, mitts and socks are but a fair indication of countless other saving opportunities with which The Eaton Catalogue abounds.

Write us at once if you have no Catalogue. Yours will be mailed promptly on request.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



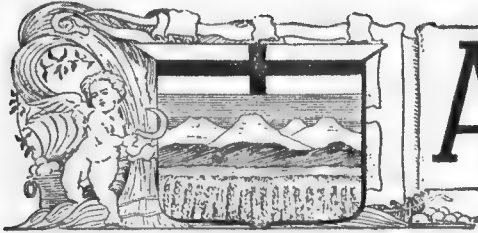
7D34. MEN'S BLACK LEATHER GAUNTLETT MITTS, made of good quality oil tanned leather, warm woollen lining, woollen cuff inside of gauntlet as shown in cut. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair **\$1.00**



7D112. MEN'S SILVER GREY SOCKS, extra heavy, made by Canadian mill for good honest wear. They are perfectly seamless, with extra yarn at heel and toe. Per pair **\$.35**
 Per half doz. pair **2.00**



7D119. MEN'S LUMBERMAN'S SOCKS. This is our best wearing lumberman's sock. It is made extra heavy and strong to withstand the hardest kind of wear; is knitted very closely and has a fastener around the top to hold the sock in place. This is the best sock we have ever offered at this price. Per pair **.85**



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
JAMES BOWER - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

BLACKFOOT IS VERY MUCH ALIVE

I am pleased to report that Blackfoot Union is much alive, and at our last meetings we have passed resolutions as follows:

"That the department of public works be requested to provide a bounty to lessen the cost of boring deep wells, the present cost being prohibitive. Our dependence on surface wells and sloughs is limiting our efforts at stock raising, besides providing excellent fever traps for human beings. These same wells and sloughs are yearly getting more shallow and altogether less to be depended upon."

We have practically made all arrangements for the operation of our shipping ring and are now anxiously waiting for its trial.

A resolution was also put by F. Sulman, and carried, advocating the formation of a "Direct Legislation League." It is felt among us that the whole solution of present troubles lies in the power and will of the people to direct their own affairs. This resolution we intend to discuss more fully and in the meantime would like to see influence brought to bear to get the league going.

Subscriptions for our U. F. A. wagon scale hung fire quite a bit, but a few men from a distance have realized the advantages of loading here and this practically wipes off the debt. This has encouraged us considerably and we are now coping with the question of a portable elevator. Only three months ago this was put aside as an unrealizable dream.

JAS. STONE,
Secretary.

Blackfoot.

Note—As was reported in The Guide on September 21, a Direct Legislation League, the first in Alberta, has been formed in Calgary, and the writer is pleased to say that he has been enrolled as a member.

E. J. F.

ARRANGING FOR A FAIR

The usual monthly meeting of Eckville Union was held on Saturday, September 24th. The attendance was only fair, this being such a busy season.

In regard to seed grain, threshing is in full swing now and the yield in most cases is good, but some grain was frosted in the lower lying sections. Also, to the west, there will be grain required for seed and feed, so that probably the supply and demand locally will be about equal.

A suggestion made at a previous meeting that a monthly fair be held was discussed at some length. The idea of a fair or auction was favored by all, but it was questioned if it could be kept up monthly. It is probable that next spring will see the first Eckville fair.

During the coming winter it was decided to hold the meetings in the afternoon.

ARTHUR E. T. ECKFORD,
Secretary.

A TALK WITH A MILLER

Last week I received a call from a flour mill owner, a man who has taken quite an interest in the development of the U. F. A. In the course of the conversation he asked what the prospects were for the completion of the co-operative pork packing plant. We discussed the matter pretty thoroughly and he then expressed himself as being greatly surprised at the slowness with which the guarantees were being received. "While I have no hesitation in saying that you will eventually get the contracts," he said, "still it is surprising that the great value of this plan is not better appreciated. I am surprised that so many farmers are hanging back on this scheme and cannot understand the reasons they advance for not signing the agreement."

Our talk then drifted on the question of elevators. He was anxious to know

what we had done on the question of government ownership of terminals, and was greatly pleased with the stand taken by the organized farmers during the recent tour of the premier through western Canada. He was very persistent on this question and wanted to know if we thought the prospects were good for securing government ownership. He said he was strongly in favor of the government ownership of not only the terminals, but the line elevators as well, and was watching with interest the work now being done by the Manitoba Elevator Commission. If that is successful then Saskatchewan and Alberta must fall in line.

"Possibly," he said, "you are curious to know why I am with you on this question and why I wish to see it solved at an early date. The reason is that if I am short of wheat for my mill and go to the elevator companies for some they charge me a premium of two or three cents per bushel over current market prices for the wheat. Then when I buy direct from the farmers I give the premium any way, as I figure that the elevators are just trying to spite me a little. The sooner the government ownership comes the better pleased I shall be."

Such talk is interesting and shows that we have the sympathy of more than the farmers alone in these fights.



On the Farm of L. T. Nobe, Innisfree, Alta.

If we can get such men as this to line up with us and then come right out in the open and fight it will be only a short time until the pressure will be so great that government ownership will have to come.

A LIVE BRANCH

The last two meetings of Belcamp Union have not been reported as, on account of the busy season, they were not very well attended. Our Union was organized on February 18, 1910, and now we have almost all the residents in the district on the roll and we hope to get the rest of them into the fold this fall. Our membership is now twenty-five. We have signed contracts for over one hundred hogs and expect more to be signed in the near future. One contract was secured at the last meeting, and we will secure more as soon as a further supply of blanks is to hand. We heartily endorse the action of the executive during the past few months.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

ANOTHER NEW UNION BEING ORGANIZED

The farmers in the locality of Mannville have decided to start a new branch of the U. F. A., under the name of Creighton Union. Many of the farmers in this district are already members of the Mannville Union, but the distance is so great that it is impossible for us to attend the meetings, besides this it is often difficult to get a meeting in town, because most of the farmers when they are in town have other

business to attend to. We have, therefore, decided that it would be better to start a new branch and by this means we shall be able to secure a lot of new members, which otherwise could not have been reached. We are resolved to get every farmer in the locality to join, and we have some very enthusiastic farmers here who will make things go. It is our intention to complete all arrangements for the forming of the branch on the first Tuesday in November, and we expect to be represented at the next convention by at least one delegate.

GEORGE BENNETT,
Secretary.

WE ARE GROWING

The first meeting of White Lake Union after the organization meeting was held on September 30th, and was a decided success. Five new members were added to the roll, which is not doing bad for a young local. It was decided to send for two carloads of coal and also to write north and secure prices on oats and potatoes, things we are badly in need of. This was after considerable discussion on these questions.

The secretary was further instructed to write and secure the opinion of the central executive regarding the getting

of seed grain from the government for some of the settlers. We would like to know whether it would be wiser for the different locals to combine in putting the matter before the government or for each local to do it individually. The farmers of this community seem to be taking a great interest in the Union. We farmers are just awakening to the fact that we ought to supply the brains as well as the backbone of the country.

ROY LUCHIA,
Secretary.

THE KIND WE LIKE TO GET

The following extracts from a letter just received are such that make us feel like setting to work just a little harder, and at the same time make the day's work go easier. Anyway they are far more pleasant than the knocks.

"As chairman of a settlement which comprises twenty-five farmers, will you send me any literature, etc., of your society, as I am advising the people to join you as well as the Grain Growers Company."

"I note what splendid results you have attained and recognise that there will be no finality to the good such a society can do for the western farmers, if they will really unite and be loyal."

Needless to say all the information asked for has been most cheerfully given.

E. J. F.

WE ARE GETTING KNOWN

Truly, the United Farmers of Alberta is becoming well known and it is no unusual thing for letters to be received from different parts of the States for information regarding the association.

Among the later enquiries received is one from a debating society belonging to one of America's great colleges, asking for information which will assist in some of the questions now being debated by that society. Another enquiry has been received from one of the great writers on economic questions, asking for information which will lead to our association being better known in the States and in Great Britain. Of course, the information asked for has been supplied, as we are always open to assist legitimate enquiries along such lines. Another mark of progress was when arrangements were completed whereby delegates from our association would receive full recognition at the Dry Farming Congress. Still another was the surprise experienced by one of the leading lecturers from the other side on the Direct Legislation and other such questions, when he found out during his recent tour that the organized farmers of Alberta had already spoken on this great question. Times are changing, indeed, and the leaders of the different movements now realize that the farmers have to be considered just as much as the manufacturers and other industries.

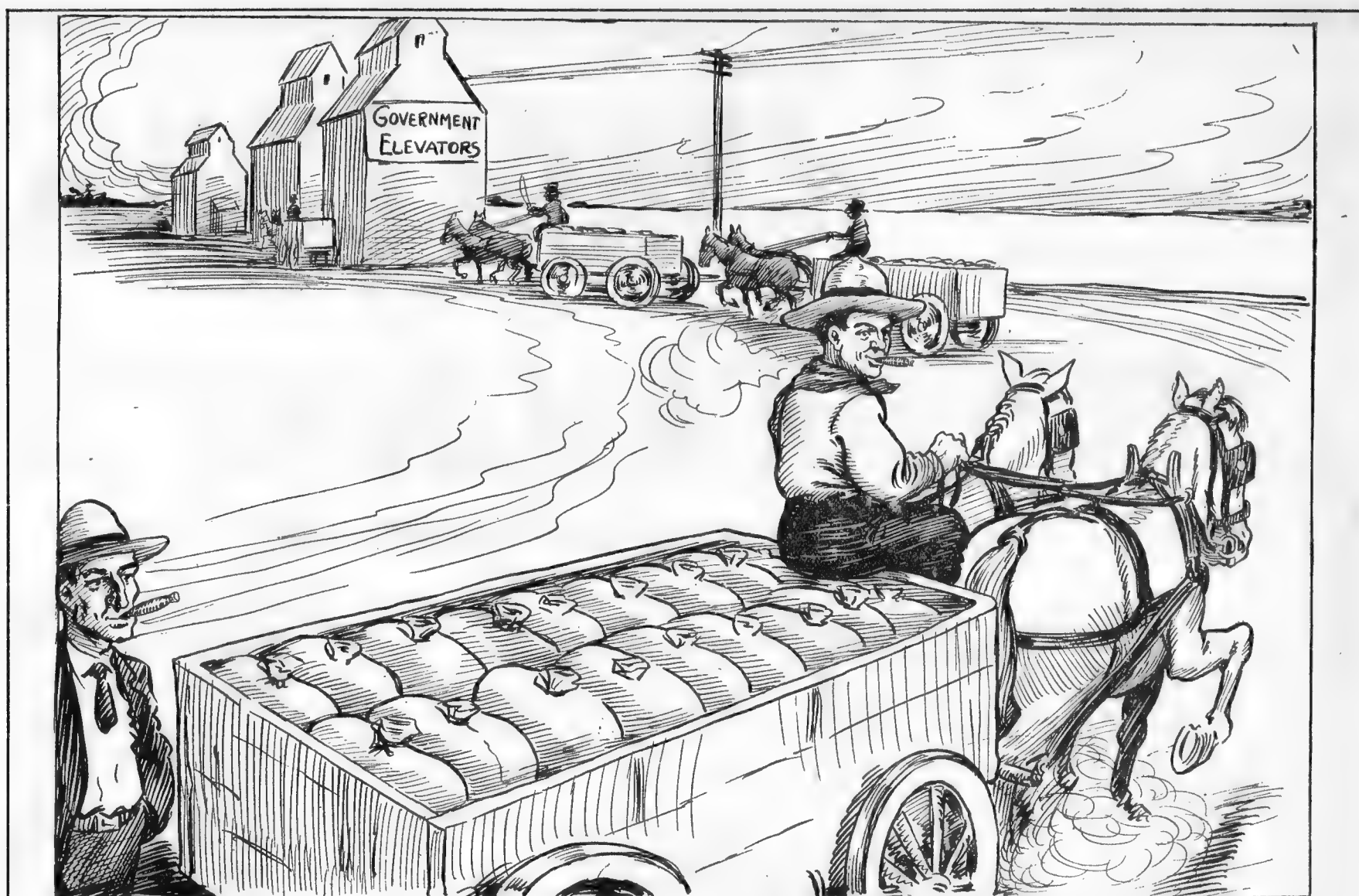
ALL ROUTES WILL BE NEEDED

"With the present rate of increase annually in the acreage planted in wheat in the West, in five years it will not be a question of developing the Hudson's Bay route, the Fort William route, or the Vancouver route, but all these routes will be taxed to their capacity to handle the export grain, at least during the big rush in the fall." So spoke one of the best known grain export men in an interview at Vancouver last week.

"We figure that the situation is now to start working on this western outlet," he said. "Of course, the export grain situation is just in its infancy as regards the western route, but the production of wheat in Alberta is sufficiently heavy to warrant us in looking for the cheapest outlet. The increase will be so large that the export trade will develop rapidly. We have gone into the matter very exhaustively and we do not see any reason why the grain should not come by way of the Pacific Coast. This year, owing to the short crop in the West, the exports of wheat will not show much increase, if any, over those of last year. The terminal question here is one that must be gone into if the export business is to be developed. We must have modern facilities for handling the grain. Private grain companies are naturally cautious about going into the terminal business until they know what the railroads are going to do at the coast. If the railroads would show as much enterprise in building elevators there as they have at Fort William it would do a great deal to develop the export trade. I have such confidence in the development of this western country that I know it will not be a question of the development of any one trade route, but one of getting all possible facilities and routes to handle the grain when it offers."

THE FARMERS ARE INTERESTED

At the recent sittings of the Fisheries Commission, appointed by the Dominion to investigate the fisheries of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, held at Edmonton, as usual the farmers showed they were greatly interested in



P.S.—The Farmer's Fondest Dream is realized. While his Grain goes through the Government Elevator he sits and smokes a

BUCK-EYE

the subject, and Mr. F. C. Clare, secretary of the Edmonton Union of the U. F. A., appeared to give evidence. Mr. Clare presented a memorial protesting against the pollution of the Saskatchewan by the discharge of sewage matter into its water and sawdust from the sawmills. These influences, he declared, had resulted in the depletion of the fish supply of the river.

A BUNCH OF WRITS ISSUED

Demanding damages of the G. T. P. for loss by fire, eighty-five settlers of the country north of Bruce and Viking as far as Vegreville, have had writs taken out in the Supreme and District courts against that railway company. The writs were issued on September 19 and the total amount of damages sued for is approximately \$50,000. Over a year has elapsed since the big prairie fire which swept over forty townships from the G. T. P. line near Viking. The fire started on September 23rd and raged for several days, leaving desolation in its wake. One child was burned to death. There was a great outcry against the alleged carelessness of the company by the settlers at the time, as the railway was thought to have been responsible for the starting of the fire, and the members of the legislature were urged to take steps against the company. Nothing, however, was done and the settlers have now taken the matter into their own hands. The statements of claim in all cases are similar, with the exception of the amount of damages asked for surface soil, growing timber, fencing, wood-land, cord wood, hay, straw and grain alleged to have been destroyed by fire kindled by the agents, servants and employees of the railway company on or near section 3, township 48, range 13, west of the Fourth Meridian, and allowed to escape from the right-of-way. It is claimed that the railway company had not sufficient fire guards along the right-of-way at the place where the fire was kindled, and the defendant company

through its agents, servants and employees was guilty of negligence in kindling a fire during the dry season with a high wind blowing and without sufficient fire guards.

These cases were mentioned at the last annual convention of the U. F. A. by the delegates from Vegreville, and the board of directors received instructions to take the matter up with the government and see if it was possible to have a test case entered which would settle all complaints. The directors waited upon the Cabinet and discussed the matter thoroughly, and before leaving, received a definite promise that the government would immediately take proceedings and carry the case through to the highest courts in the realm, if necessary, in order to secure justice for the settlers. In fact, to use the words of the Hon. C. W. Cross, the then Attorney General, "I have one big case against a railway company on my hands at the present time, and if this one is carried through to the Privy Council it will cost not much more to have two cases to handle than just the present one."

All the members of the cabinet were at that time convinced of the justice of the complaints and assured the U. F. A. executive that the matter would be pushed through to completion at once. The executive left perfectly satisfied and made arrangements for Mr. Thos. Balaam, the director living in that country, to give the attorney general all the necessary information. Mr. Balaam worked hard in the matter and made several trips to Edmonton, but it does not seem as if the case had ever been started by the government. This statement is given to show that the U. F. A. are interested in the matter, and to suggest the advisability of the government now stepping in, taking up one of the cases now started, and carrying it through to the Privy Council for settlement, thereby saving what will otherwise be a very heavy bill of costs for the farmers as, no matter whether they win or lose, the fees they will have to pay will be many. The govern-

ment can yet step in and carry out the promise made last February.

E. J. F.

HELPT ELKANDER

Helpt Elkander, or Help One Another, is the name of a Dutch organization formed by Hollanders in Edmonton, promoting throughout Canada and the United States what might be calculated a scheme for co-operative homesteading, in view of the fact that the word "Colony" is rather associated with charity or else humbug in this country. Mr. Fred Baron is the chairman, and the meetings are held in a tent on Tenth street. So far nineteen members have joined and paid the fee for organizing expenses, but as there are representatives pushing the scheme in Holland and the States, it is expected that new recruits will be constantly added. It is the purpose of the scheme to select a tract of open country suitable for immediate colonization by at least one hundred farmers. On this the colony will locate and begin farming operations on the co-operative plan. Outfits and provisions will be purchased in large quantities to take advantage of wholesale prices. Everything possible will be held in common, such as threshing machines, steam plows, etc. The majority of the men will have quite sufficient capital to start, but it is not the intention to exclude poorer men for conditions will be such that they can find opportunity and remuneration for their work. No land has yet been chosen, but it is hoped that the people can be located by next year.

THE MOVEMENT FOR RECIPROCITY

(From Toronto Sun.)

The movement in Ontario in favor of better trade relations with our neighbors, and a general policy of tariff reduction, is gaining strength with marvellous rapidity. It would, perhaps, be more fully in accordance with the facts to say that a sentiment which has always existed has at last obtained a favorable opportunity for expression.

Some idea of how strong and how general the desire for reciprocity with our neighbors is may be obtained from the letters, published on page seven of this issue, which have come from representative farmers in all parts of the province. Further evidence along the same line is furnished in the preparations already made for the deputation from Ontario, which is to join that from the West in waiting on the government at Ottawa in November. The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has already arranged to send delegates, and there is reason to expect other representative agricultural bodies will follow suit. Besides this, groups of farmers in different localities, who are outside of regular organizations, are preparing to organize for the special purpose of taking part in the work to be done. The expectation is justified that November will witness an exhibition of organized agriculture presenting its just demands in a manner that has never before been paralleled in the history of the country.

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Gloves**
will outwear all others.

Extra pieces of leather
at the finger-tips, conceal the seams and protect the stitching. Made to last and positively

**GUARANTEED
NOT TO RIP**

BONDED

GRAIN GROWERS: SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO YO

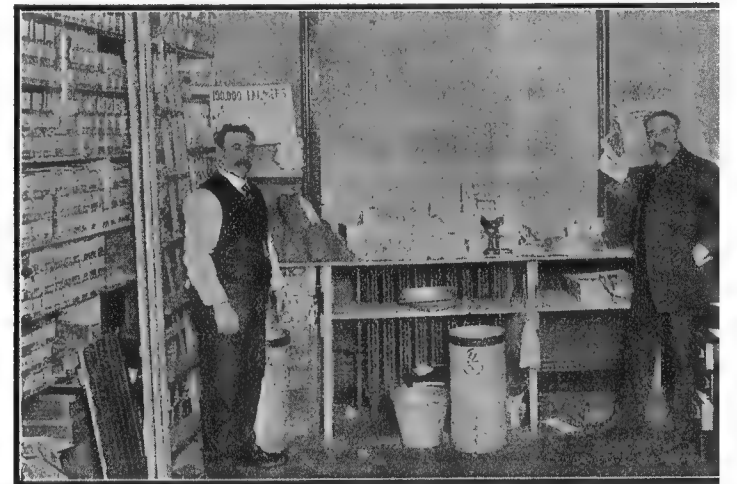
?

A Question

Why is the number of farmers shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company increasing so rapidly? In spite of misrepresentation, strong competition and poor crops the Farmers' Company is passing all previous records. Its business has doubled every year since it started and present progress indicates that it will be doubled again this year.

Why is the Farmers' Company making such steady progress?

*If you want full value for
your Grain*



DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING, DEPARTMENT, GRAIN
A mistake in the grade or the dockage of your grain may mean a loss to the single car. In Minneapolis duplicate samples are taken from every car; they are taken only from cars consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.



CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN
If you have any trouble connected with the shipping of your grain, send it to the claims department and you will have experts to look after your interests at once.

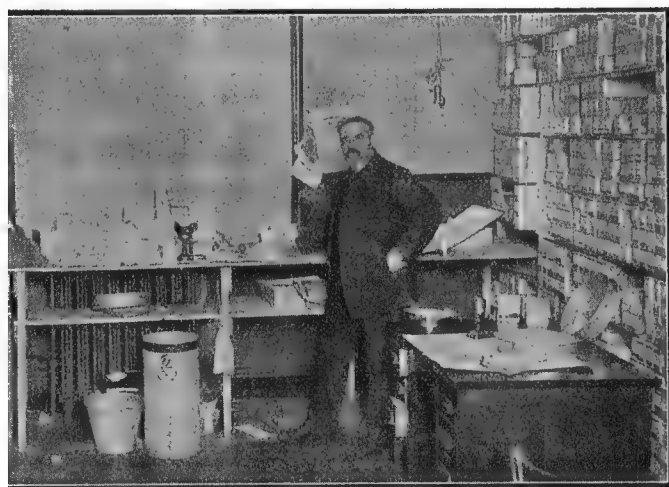
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN

607 Grain Exchange Bldg., CALGARY, Alta.

FARMERS: BE LOYAL!

LICENSED

GO TO YOUR OWN COMPANY



D GRADING DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
dockage of your grain may mean a loss to you of \$25 to \$50 on a
is duplicate samples are taken from every car, but in Winnipeg
om cars consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company



MENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY
ected with the shipping of your grain, send your evidence to this
e experts to look after your interests at no extra expense to you.

The Answer

Because the Farmers' Company is giving satisfaction.

Because the large volume of business it handles enables it to secure for its shippers the highest prices possible.

Because it takes duplicate samples to check the Government grading and prevent mistakes being made.

Because it has a Claims Department to protect the interests of its shippers.

Because the profits left over from the cost of handling the grain go back to the farmers or are spent in their interest.

Because it was started by the farmers, is owned by the farmers, and is run by the farmers; its only object is to secure for the farmers the highest returns for their grain.

Because it has been the means of improving conditions and enabling the farmers to secure more nearly the full value for their grain.

Because what it has done for the farmer in the marketing of his grain it can, if supported, do for him in the marketing of his livestock and other products.

*Follow the crowd and ship it to the
Farmers' Company*

GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Keewayden Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.

THE ROYAL LINE

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.

Triple Screw Turbine Steamers

ROYAL EDWARD

and

ROYAL GEORGE

12,000 Tons - 18,000 h.p.
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Montreal, Quebec and Bristol
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Royal Edward	Nov. 10th
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*Royal George	" 14th
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KING OF THE ROAD OVERALLS

THE BETTER KIND

are the kind for you to wear.

You need not fear that they will crawfish an inch or two up the leg after they are washed. They are made of material that is properly shrunken before being made into garments. If your dealer doesn't keep them, write us direct.

R. J. WHITLA & CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

LAKE OF THE WOODS ANNUAL

A Montreal wire of Oct. 5 said:—The Lake of the Woods Milling company held its annual meeting to-day. President Robert Meighen and the directors were re-elected. The statement presented showed net profits of \$475,226, after paying the regular 6 per cent. dividend and 5 per cent. bonus, increasing the dividend for the last quarter to 8 per cent. The surplus account is now \$1,074,357, or considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 in bonds.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a speech at Ottawa expressed sympathy for the home rule movement in Ireland.

It is announced that the G. T. P. through New Brunswick will be ready for use next year.

Wants Chilled Meat Trade

The Canadian Farm, of Toronto, is running a series of articles on "What should the Canadian government do for agriculture," and the following article by Jas. Wilson, of Innisfail, Alta., is of interest to all stock raisers:—

"I would say without the least hesitation that the thing of the most vital importance for the government to do is to assist by some means or other the exporting of our meat products. While there are many questions in which we farmers and stock breeders and feeders are greatly interested, this branch of the farm is sadly neglected all over the Dominion of Canada. Speaking particularly of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on account of our long haul to the seaports it is the most foolish and wasteful thing to try and land our stock in even fair condition on the British markets. Speaking more particularly of Alberta, the trade in cattle and hogs is very unsatisfactory. There is no surety of a steady market at even a fair price. For many years we have had to sell at a loss, and while both cattle and hogs are in good demand at the present time, it will require a radical change to induce many of our best agriculturists to again take up the production of cattle and hogs. I could name many who have gone out of both to stay out until there is a sure market. We are not foolish enough to imagine that we can always expect good or large profits; but we believe we are entitled to a market at some price and not be at the mercy of the dealers. I have been a breeder here for over 12 years, and have also shipped beef cattle on my own account, and have studied the conditions carefully with agricultural and other farmers' associations. And the unanimous verdict is that neither the cattle nor the hog trade will ever take its proper place in the trade of the Dominion unless we can export chilled meats. Alberta can produce all kinds of grasses that are necessary, and all kinds of coarse grains and roots, and portions of Alberta are suitable for nothing except cattle and horses ranges. At present many are growing coarse grains for exporting to other provinces at barely laborers' wages, whereas if these grains were fed to stock and a dead meat trade established there would be large profits. Look at the Western States, for example. While the beef trusts have made their millions, the producers and others have made their thousands. Look at the Argentine Republic. It was brought to the prominent position which it now holds as a meat-producing country wholly by the dead meat trade. Australia also has greatly benefitted by such a trade; but Canada, the greatest of all coming nations, has done absolutely nothing in meat exporting. I sincerely believe that were it possible to place before every farmer, stock breeder and feeder or dairyman of the West, who is not personally interested in keeping conditions as at present for a narrow and selfish end, they would vote with enthusiasm for a chilled meat trade, and I am hoping, that this question will not be dropped by the press until this trade is obtained, and then Canada will come into her great position by her natural advantages and because of progressive agriculturists."

WILL THE LUL COME SOON

The time when heavy autumn shipments begin to materially decline has in the past generally been about the first or second week in December. As the great autumn demand this season began to show itself very early we may see it dwindle sooner than has been its wont, especially as stocks are generally larger than they were a year ago. The times have changed greatly in the international market, for only a couple of decades ago the United Kingdom used to be the greatest buyer of wheat, while recently the Continent has bought twice as much as this country. Then there was not a big Argentine crop looming on the market horizon as there is to-day. This bids fair to be the guiding star which merchants will have to watch when the autumn demand begins to fall away, as it will do ultimately. The American markets seem disposed to come down to our level, therefore a "bear" attack there might cause Continental buyers to be less eager for wheat than they have been lately.—Milling.

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

FARMING IN EASTERN EUROPE

In many parts of Eastern Europe the methods of farmers are still very primitive, being somewhat like those used in this country before the Enclosure Act. The peasants of a village still sow their crops in one common field. They are not allowed to commence their harvest without official sanction, which is given by each village authority. It is no uncommon practice in Hungary to hear a bellman announce that harvesting may be commenced on a certain day, usually a Monday. Official notice for the commencement of carting the grain is also given. A peasant is not obliged to commence his operations on the official days, but he must not begin them before a certain time, which is duly announced by the bellman of each village and is generally acceptable to the majority.

FREE TRADE THE GREATEST ASSET

The visit of Mr. H. Vivian, M. P., to Canada at the present time is rather a significant one. Mr. Vivian is one of the best informed free traders in Great Britain, he is the author of a good deal of Cobden literature and is one of the best qualified men to discuss fiscal questions that ever visited this country. He has lately visited Calgary and Edmonton and has addressed meetings at these places on the question of free trade. His only regret was that he was unable to make his tour more extended and get into closer touch with large bodies of the farming communities that he might learn at first hand the opinions and sentiments of the farmers in western Canada with regard to lower tariff. It is regretted that he could not have arranged his visit so as to have travelled through the West when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was making his tour, as he would then have had an opportunity of studying the people and conditions such as occurs only once in a decade. Mr. Vivian made some very decided statements in his addresses and created a favorable impression. He stated that, economically, free trade is Great Britain's greatest national asset, and, morally, it does more than anything else to keep British politics pure and clean. If the people of Great Britain should vote to introduce a protective tariff, honesty and purity would go out of the political life of the country. Mr. Vivian drew a picture of the deplorable conditions at the time of the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and pointed out how similar conditions would be brought about by the adoption of the same policy. He also reviewed the commercial supremacy of Great Britain in the different industries, and showed what would happen if the country went back to the days of protection. Mr. Vivian said that if the Empire depends upon the taxation of the food products as a preference to the parts of the Empire over-seas, then Heaven help the Empire! If that policy is to tax the poor of Great Britain in order that the Canadian farmers might have an increased price for their products then, said Mr. Vivian, he would never support it, and he did not think the farmers of Western Canada wanted it either. Mr. Vivian concluded his able address by saying that if the great Empire was kept rolling on and growing and flourishing as it should let it be an example to the world of freedom and justice and self-government in all its parts.

Mr. Vivian also addressed a good meeting in Regina. He was in Winnipeg on Oct. 5th and 6th and while there addressed the Women's Canadian Club, the Trades and Labor Council and the Canadian Free Trade League. He also purchased \$125 worth of merchandise of English manufacture to take home with him to show how the tariff enhanced prices. On Oct. 7 he addressed a large meeting in Fort William. Mr. Vivian expects to reach home early in November.

YOU ARE NEVER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

IF YOU WEAR THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used in LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for OUT-DOOR WEAR in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates COMFORT and WARMTH.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you WHEREVER YOU GO.

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the NEATEST, WARMEST and MOST COMFORTABLE coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for
THE BEST IN MATERIAL
and WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

108

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FARMS TO RENT

FARMS TO RENT—I WANT SEVERAL renters for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail.—G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 7-6

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTED FARM of 480 acres, 350 cultivated, 140 summer fallow, 150 to be plowed this fall; \$35.00 per acre; 1/4 down, balance in 4 years or to suit purchaser at 1 per cent. interest. Yearly increasing in value; good house and buildings; water, etc., etc. Or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 per annum to a good man with sufficient force.—A. R. McKenzie, Kawende, P.O., Man. 10-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair.—A. J. Cole, Grassmere Farm, Wapella, Sask. 8-4

WANTED—TO BUY FROM 500 to 2,000 hens, scrub, for shipment Nov. 1st. Write at once, stating price and average age.—Darwin Harbicht, Ivor, Sask. 10-2

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wool Wild Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem," a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Donnelly, Herbert Sask. 7-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

OATS FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS OF EX-tra good seed at 40c. bus. if ordered before Dec. 1st. Sample on request.—E. W. Gregory, Millet, Alta. 11-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information.

Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44 Wadena, Sask

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

P. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PIN-cher Station, Alberta. 7-6

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—O. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM-son Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 8 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendenen Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.—Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPS—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock.—P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 6-6

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS, STRICT-ly fresh. Direct from the farmer.—J. N. Campbell's, 608 Portage Ave, Winnipeg. 7-6

LEGAL

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DE-puty District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

Worth While Fur Coats for Men



WITH over forty years personally operating our own fur factory; employing none but the best and most experienced furriers who select only the finest quality skins, and with designers of universal fame, there are few stores in the Dominion better able to satisfy particular men than this. You won't find a better selected or more varied stock to choose from anywhere. We mention:

CANADIAN RAT-LINED COATS—Fine quality beaver cloth shell, Canadian Otter and Persian Lamb collars..... **\$75 to \$150**

MEN'S CANADIAN BEAVER COATS—Handsome plucked and unplucked. Price..... **\$250 to \$400**

RACCOON COATS. Price..... \$55 to \$200

MEN'S BEAVER AND MELTON CLOTH COATS—Chamois and satin lined, with either Persian Lamb or Canadian Otter collars. Price..... **\$75 to \$100**

MEN'S BEAVER CLOTH COATS—With chamois and heavy twilled satin lining, with Persian Lamb or Russian Otter collar. Price..... **\$40 and \$45**

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and
MONTREAL

Fairweather

257-259 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG

No. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA

One of the popular FIXED FOCUS cameras. Can be operated by every member of the family down to the smallest child with surprising results. Takes a picture 2 1/4 x 3 1/4.

Just the Camera for a Beginner

No. 2 Brownie Camera..... **\$2.00**
Carrying Case with Shoulder Strap **.75**
N. C. Film Cartridge, 6 Exposure **.20**

Outfit Complete \$2.95

Send us your order for this Outfit today, you will not regret it. Free illustrated Catalogues, and Finishing Price List mailed upon request.

STEELE MITCHELL LTD. 213 Rupert Avenue
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For Sale or Trade

425 acres first-class land, 60 miles west of Winnipeg, 3 miles from station. Will sell or trade for property in or adjoining Winnipeg. Clear title.

W. J. Christie & Co.

200 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

CORBEN CLUB PLEASED

The following letter has been received by J. A. Stevenson, one of the secretaries of the Canadian Free Trade League, from Lord Welby, president of the Cobden Club. Lord Welby, though now retired from active politics, is one of the foremost Liberals and Free Traders in Britain. He was Mr. Gladstone's right hand man at the treasury during his famous terms of office as Premier.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I cannot say what pleasure it gives the committee of the Cobden Club to read the unselfish and wise message which the Grain Growers' Association sent to the people of England. It taught the great lesson that under Free Trade there is no antagonism between nations; that the gain of one is gain also of the others. Farther and most opportunely it rejected the preposterous suggestion that the loyalty of Canada to the Empire could only be bought by a measure that would injure the working classes here.

Yours very truly,

11 Stratton St.,
Piccadilly,
London.
(Signed) WELBY.

CANADA'S SURPLUS \$30,000,000

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—In reference to the reported statement of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, in London that Canada's surplus this year would reach \$30,000,000, it may be pointed out that the figures of the revenue and expenditures for the first half of the present fiscal year bear out the prophecy. The surplus this year, though it may not reach the total of thirty millions, will be at least several millions over last year's record surplus of \$22,000,000. The revenue has been increasing at the rate of nearly one and a quarter millions per month, while the total expenditure for the year will probably show less than half that increase over last year's total.

Henry L. Stimson has accepted the nomination as republican candidate of the state of New York. He pledges himself to a continuance of Gov. Hughes' policies.

It is reported that King George, of Greece, is on the verge of abdicating his throne.

The finding of a board of arbitration grants all telegraph operators on the G. T. P. a slight increase in wages.

THE GUIDE is the only paper published in Western Canada whose sole reason for existence is to support the farmers of this country in their demands for justice. Other publications may for a time take up the cudgels on behalf of the farmers, but there is not any guarantee of the permanency of such support. The control of such a paper may change hands or a new policy may be inaugurated at any time.

Had the existing publications filled the bill there would have been no need for the farmers to establish their own paper, but the fact that The Guide in a little over two years has secured a circulation of over 20,000 copies is pretty good evidence of the crying need for a publication whose chief business, first, last and always, is the support of the farmers' interests all the time.

The manufacturers and dealers throughout Canada and the United States are beginning to realize the power of The Guide and are extending their advertising to its columns. They will not, however, continue it unless it pays them and it will not pay them unless you—our readers—answer these advertisements and do your buying as far as possible from the dealers who insert them. Do this and you will save money and at the same time help to build up a big advertising revenue for The Guide, which will largely increase its effectiveness on your behalf.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer.**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from
Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES

HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp Fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eats greedily, even more than a healthy horse, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor, as a rule they perspire easily, and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured.

By years of experience I guarantee to cure said fever or all money refunded. Fifty cents per dose, or Twelve doses for \$5.00. Receipt for sale.

J. R. BOOTH, RAYMORE, Sask.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barn in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SHIP YOUR
**FURS
AND
HIDES**
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
224 KING STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CATALOG
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US

Boo Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Live Stock

Sheep Husbandry and Western Agriculture

By W. W. Thomson, Asst. Managing Director,
Agricultural Societies of Manitoba

The fact that in the near future the Sheep Breeders' Association of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan purpose holding sales of sheep at several of the important agricultural centres of their respective provinces, to afford those farmers not at present engaging in sheep raising an opportunity of securing desirable breeding stock and to so lay the foundation of a good flock of sheep, marks this as an opportune time to emphasize the importance of this side of farming and to point out the many reasons why, it is desirable that more attention should be given to the sheep industry in Western Canada.

Sheep were first introduced into the West in 1833. In that year governor Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Co. organized a joint stock company which brought 251 sheep from the State of Kentucky to the settlers in the Red River Colony. These sheep were later crossed with pure bred rams brought from England and from that time on the colonists maintained small flocks of sheep which supplied them with meat for their tables and wool for the manufacture of blankets and homespun cloth.

Following the great inrush of settlers in the early eighties the number of sheep in the West increased rapidly until in 1895 there were over 35,500 sheep in the Province of Manitoba and a considerable number in what was then known as the North West Territories. Of late years, however, there has been a gradual falling off in the number of sheep kept. This has been largely due to the predatory attacks of prairie wolves and sheep-killing dogs, combined with the high cost of fencing and the scarcity of competent shepherds.

Change in Sight

A change, however, is now in sight. The usual method of farming in the West, the cultivation of the largest possible area with the least possible amount of labor; our wide, open, wind-swept fields, and the natural fertility of our soil have all been favorable for the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. These have now become so numerous that our leading agriculturists, realizing the menace to the prosperity of the farming community and seeing a remedy for this deplorable condition in the maintenance of larger flocks of sheep are now making efforts to induce a larger percentage of our agricultural population to engage in the sheep raising industry.

It is a universally admitted fact that sheep raising farmers have both cleaner and more productive farms than those not raising sheep on their farms. The variety loving habits of these animals in the matter of diet render them most useful in combating the noxious weed pests. While it cannot be truthfully said that sheep prefer a diet of weeds to an abundance of fine succulent grass, they will however, even when on good pasture, vary their diet by nipping off the tender shoots and bloom of many weed plants. When on scanty pasture they feed readily on such plants as wild mustard, ox-eye daisy, yarrow, annual and perennial sow thistle, rag weed, foxtail and blue weed. In fact it is estimated that fully ninety per cent. of our troublesome weeds are readily eaten by sheep.

In cleaning infested areas the best results are obtained by pasturing the sheep on the young weeds while they are still tender and juicy. Wild oats, penny cress, blue burr, cockle and other troublesome weeds can be kept down by allowing sheep to pasture on them just after the weeds begin to grow. Some good authorities recommend that the flock should be shut up in pens over night and turned into the weed infested fields in the morning when their appetites are keen, later they may be driven to more attractive pastures.

Run on Stubble

In the fall after the crop has been removed, the sheep should be allowed to run on the stubble. Then they will obtain excellent pasture from the waste grain and at the same time they will

destroy many winter annuals and other weeds which germinate late in the season. With careful and intelligent management cropped lands can, in a few years, be entirely cleaned of the most pernicious weeds by pasturing with sheep in the manner described and excellent services will also be rendered in the cleaning up of permanent pastures, or private roads, fence corners and other waste places.

Apart from their value as farm scavengers there is no branch of agriculture which affords larger or more rapid returns for the capital invested than a good flock of sheep. The initial cost is small, the price of ewes usually ranging from \$10 to \$15 depending on the age and breeding of the animal and a good ram can generally be bought for from \$25 to \$40.

The cost of housing a flock is small. All that is required in this connection being a shelter which provides good ventilation without draughts, abundance of light, a tight roof and a dry sleeping place. On the other hand the natural increase of the flock is rapid, twin lambs and even triplets being not uncommon and lambs mature at a far earlier age than other classes of farm stock. A good lamb usually sells for from \$5 to \$7 in the fall and in addition to this there is the revenue derived from the fleece which in the West is generally about \$1.25 per head or enough to pay for any grain and roots fed during the winter.

Ideal Country for Sheep

Western Canada offers special advantages to the sheep raiser. Sheep originally belonged to the uplands when they were able to obtain pure air and the maximum sunlight. Under domestication they prefer dry, airy fields and nowhere do these conditions more universally prevail than on the prairies of the West. Sheep with us are practically free from disease. Both in the bright sunny summers and the clear cold winters sheep do well. Their warm coats protect them sufficiently from the cold and the pure air and sunshine keep their lungs and consequently their whole system in order. The cold weather of our winters has an additional benefit for it has been found that the fleece of sheep that have been reared in the West for several generations becomes both longer and denser than the fleece of animals of similar breeding that have been raised where winters are milder.

There is always a keen demand for mutton on the markets of the West. Thousands of carcasses are brought in from the East each year and occasionally shipments are received from New Zealand. Dressed mutton is now quoted at from 15 to 22 cents per pound on the Winnipeg market, choice lambs are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. and mature sheep from \$5.25 to \$5.50. These are not exceptional prices but a trifle lower than they were at this time last year and a little higher than for the corresponding date in 1908. The prospective sheep raiser may rest assured that he will always be able to dispose of his surplus stock at remunerated prices.

In view of the fact that only a limited amount of capital is necessary to purchase and house a flock of sheep; that the climate and topography of this country is particularly suited to the raising of this class of farm animals, that there is a large and growing demand for mutton on our home markets, and above all when we consider the special adaptability of these animals for combating the spread of noxious weeds and cleaning up weed-infested areas, no one can question the advisability of engaging in this industry which is undoubtedly destined to become a prime factor in Western Agriculture.—Canadian Thresherman.

LARGE STOCK FARM

A Brandon wire of October 4 said: It is learned here tonight that the purchase by J. D. McGregor, of the 800-acre farm owned by George Paterson, manager of the Brandon Electric Light company, will result in Brandon having

SHIRTS INSURED FREE

It costs money to insure your life or property, but it costs you nothing to insure your shirts, **IF YOU WEAR THE**



Buckskin Cloth Shirt

because **IT IS INSURED BY THE MAKERS AGAINST RIPPING. IF IT RIPS** you get another shirt absolutely free of charge to you. This shirt insurance policy is attached to **EACH H. B. K. BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT SOLD.** Ask your dealer to show you **THE SHIRT WHICH CANNOT RIP.**

In it you'll find a heap of **ROOM**, a heap of **QUALITY**, and a heap of **COMFORT**, making three heaps of shirt **SATISFACTION.**



H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES bar-tacked—Cannot break.

H. B. K. SEAMS all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers
Throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
**HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,
MONTREAL.**

105

**Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.**

one of the biggest stock farms in Canada. Mr. McGregor, who is president of the Brandon Winter Fair, and who has large ranching interests in Alberta, will bring to the farm he has just acquired for \$65,000, a big bunch of fine cattle from the west.

Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

Probably a good many of you have read the newspaper accounts of the battle raging between John Dietz, famed as the defender of the Cameron dam, and Sheriff Madden, at Winter, Wisconsin. But in case some of you are not acquainted with the case I'll give a brief resume. John Dietz is the undisputed champion "bad man" of Wisconsin and probably of the United States. He did not reach his high position by the "shot-in-the-back" route as did so many former champs. He is a real fighting man. Some few years ago a lumber company built a dam on Deitz' property and then tried to fleece him on a deal. The dam was necessary for the success of the company's operations, so Dietz captured it and held it against all comers. Almost every man



Doing His Share

in the county was sworn in as a deputy sheriff under Madden, the present incumbent, and there was talk of calling out the state militia. But Dietz put the kibosh on the whole outfit and finally won out with honors.

The doughty Dietz, of course, made a lot of enemies during the siege and to these he lays the blame of his present war. There was a dispute on the streets of Winter one day between an official of the county school and Dietz, from whom the board rented a country school house. The guardian of the young idea very foolishly landed on Dietz and knocked him into the gutter. Dietz got up and the scholarly individual let go with the other barrel and the defender went to the mat again. A crowd collected and Dietz claims that they hampered his pugilistic movements. So he unlimbered his artillery, without which he never went to town, and planted a bullet in the educator's neck. The educator took the count, claiming that bullets were against the rules. A warrant was issued for the gun man and Sheriff Madden was to serve it.

But, to tell the truth, Dietz had the sheriff's goat, so that worthy gent sent a couple of deputies to the Dietz mansion which is located a few miles out of Winter on a hill in the center of a clearing. The entire Dietz family welcomed the deputies, but they got away with whole skins. Then the war was on. But Dietz refused to treat is as a war and persisted in coming to town

after the mail and the necessities of life just as if there was no warrant out for his arrest. The sheriff made no attempt to land his man in the open. He was scared to death. But at last a noble plan struck him. It would be easy enough to serve the warrant on a dead Dietz. He laid his plans deeply but not too well. Madden and a dozen or two of his brave deputies laid an ambush on the road that Dietz used in his trips after the mail. They saw the family wagon approaching.

It happened that the elder Dietz stayed at home that morning to fix up a leak in the roof or some like task, and the wagon was occupied by Elmy a Dietz, the daughter of the defender, and two of the Dietz boys. But all is fish that comes to the sheriff's net and he thought to effect the capture of this portion of the family. When the wagon came abreast of the ambushade, the minions of the law howled out a "hands up" and opened fire. The girl was shot through the back and the boy, who was driving, through the arm. The other son dropped out of the wagon and escaped into the bush. The officers sheltered themselves behind the wounded girl and fired shot after shot at the fleeing boy, but missed him. The young captives were handcuffed and taken to Winter. The girl was later, against orders of a physician taken to Ashland, Wis., for fear that her father would rescue her. The Dietz cabin is now surrounded by a large party of armed men who declare that they will starve the fighting man out.

That's the story as I've gleaned it from the newspapers. John Dietz may be a law breaker and an all round bad man, but he's made of a darn sight better stuff than that cowardly sheriff. Dietz fights in the open and fears no man, while Madden lies in ambushade and shoots defenceless girls and is afraid to get within gunshot of the Dietz cabin. I'd bet a Jersey bull against a scrub calf that one R. N. W. M. P. constable could, single-handed, take the whole outfit, Dietz, Madden and the brave deputies. That sheriff sure disgraces the good fighting Hibernian name he bears.

A recent news item chronicles the astounding fact that an appraiser who valued the supposedly valuable possessions left behind by Mrs. Caroline Webster Astor, late "social dictator" of New York, upon her departure from this vale of tears, classed them as mere junk. A second expert was called forth with and woe of woes, his report was made up almost entirely of the words, "worn, dilapidated and worthless." The famous gilded chairs of the Astor mansion were valued a \$1.50 each, the twice famous grand piano at \$100, and the thrice famous ballroom chairs were classed as "rickety." The works of art that plastered the walls of the edifice were called "copies painted by amateurs," and the hangings "shabby." And to cap the whole, Mrs. Astor's celebrated five-strand pearl necklace had ninety imitation pearls. All in all Mrs. Astor takes first money as the champion four-flusher. What a disillusionment.



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IMMIGRATION INCREASE

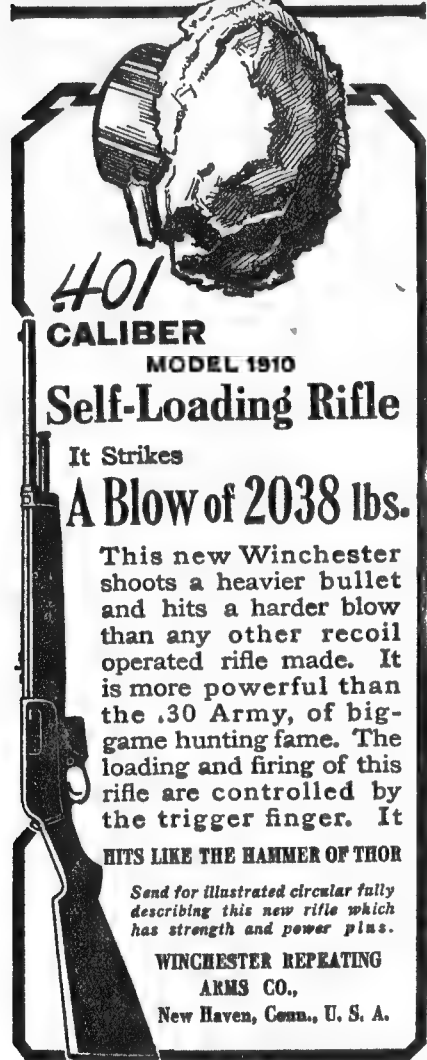
An Ottawa dispatch of Oct 4 said: For April, May and June, the first three months of the present fiscal year, the total immigration to Canada has been 130,331 persons, or an increase of 76 per cent. over the corresponding months of last year. Those arriving at ocean ports numbered 884,831, as compared with 41,122 in the corresponding months of 1909, or an increase of 106 per cent., while immigration from the United States amounts to 45,500 as against 32,924 for the same period last year, or an increase of 38 per cent. For the month

of June, 1910, the total immigration was 34,560, as against 20,869 in June, 1909, or an increase of 66 per cent.

Wm. Brown, barrister, of Regina, has been appointed lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan to succeed Hon. A. E. Forget. Lieut.-governor Bulyea, of Alberta, has been appointed for another term.

Twenty-eight people were killed and sixteen injured in a collision on the Illinois traction system near Staunton, Ill.

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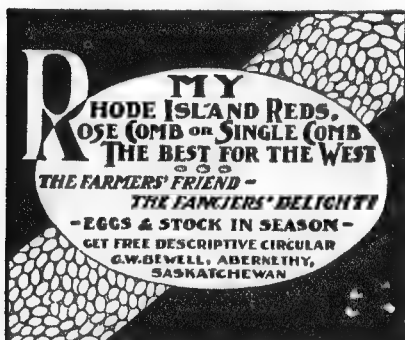
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

ELEVATOR ACT

Doubtful.—If a man signs a petition for a government owned elevator at a certain point is he obliged to patronize it, or can he use whatever elevator he chooses?

Ans.—A copy of the Manitoba Elevator Act can be secured free by writing to the Manitoba Elevator Commission, Winnipeg. No farmer is obliged to patronize a government elevator after signing a petition unless it is a new elevator, specially erected on account of the petition. This does not apply to the elevators that have been purchased. However, if the public elevators are to be a success they must be patronized by the farmers.

AUTOMATIC STACKERS

G. E. S., Fillmore, Sask.—Can you give me any information through your paper as to automatic stackers, and whether they are a success or not? I have heard so many different accounts given of them, that I should like reliable information. The season just passed should have proved their worth or not.

Ans.—Will some reader give the information requested by this subscriber.

EXPRESS ON FRUIT

Subscriber:—A gets eighty pounds of fruit shipped from British Columbia to himself in Saskatchewan by express. Can the agent charge A express on one hundred pounds?

Ans.—Probably one hundred pounds is the minimum rate on which the Express company base their charges. If not then they could not charge you for more than the actual cost of your shipment.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

W. F. J., Milestone, Sask.—By special act of the Dominion parliament at the last session, all South African scrip land must be located before December 31st, 1911. After scrip land is located, homestead duties must begin within six months of the date of location.

SALE OF IMPOUNDED STOCK

A Subscriber, Zelma, Sask.—At what time after being put in pound can an animal be sold by pound-keeper if legally advertised? How long must an animal be advertised in a Gazette in order to make sale valid? Can an animal be recovered after being legally advertised and sold by a pound-keeper?

Ans.—The Saskatchewan "Herd Ordinance" says:—"If the owner of any impounded animal is known to the pound-keeper the pound-keeper shall forthwith deliver at or post to the address of such owner a notice in form B in the schedule hereto."

(2) "In case such owner is not known or such owner or person notified shall not within three days after the posting or delivery of such notice appear at the pound and release the animal so impounded by the payment of the lawful fees, mileage rates and claim for damages the pound-keeper shall forward to the department for insertion in two consecutive issues of the official gazette a notice in form B in the schedule hereto."—Section 19.

"When any animal shall not have been released from the pound within twenty days after the notice has been inserted in the official gazette as in Section 19 mentioned, the said animal shall be sold by public auction after notice of such sale shall have been posted for eight days in three conspicuous places within the herd district (one of which shall be the post office nearest the pound); and at such sale the pound-keeper shall be the auctioneer and such sale shall be held at the pound and shall commence at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon and the pound-keeper shall neither in person nor by his agent purchase any animal at such sale or have any interest of any kind in any animal so purchased."—Section 21.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture does not think it would be possible to recover an impounded animal which has been lawfully distrained for impoundment and sold by a duly authorized pound-keeper. The owner of any animal unlawfully sold may recover such property under the process of replevin.

RE HOMESTEADS

Subscriber:—Kindly inform me where I can get information about homestead land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Ans.—Apply to The Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, Man., and state fully where you want the land located.

It is estimated that the Dominion has lost \$150,000 through the false entry of Chinese at Vancouver.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

COW WITH SKIN DISEASE

L. G. T., Arden, Man.—I have a cow which calved in the spring. She was pretty thin but picked up on grass and milked very well. Two or three weeks ago she failed in her milk and went dry in a few days. The outside skin peeled off her teats, also off her nose. She looked very bad, her eyes sunken, etc., and we thought she was going to die. Since then she is gaining some, but the skin all along her back right up to her neck is peeling and curling up like birch bark. No cough nor running at the nose. What is the trouble?

Ans.—Would advise you to have a veterinary at once as the disease may be due to some germ and it might spread amongst your other cattle. Give a tablespoonful of the following mixture in feed twice a day:—Sulphate of iron, gentian root, sulphur, ginger. Equal parts of each by weight, mix well and give as directed. Wash the parts affected in castile soap and apply a 1 in 1600 solution of bichloride of mercury on every third day. In the meantime apply oxide of zinc ointment to the parts affected. Give her good stimulating food but not

much at a time. If the bowels are not acting freely, give a dose of Epsom salts.

WARTS ON STEER

J. J., Marshall, Sask.—I have a year and a half old steer that has a large number of warts or carbuncles, all over his head, neck and shoulders, some of them are small, others as big as a hen's egg and seem to hang in clusters. The general health of the steer seems good and he appears to be thriving.

Ans.—Burn off the small ones with nitrate of silver, using that specially prepared for veterinary work. The larger ones will most likely have to be dissected out, after which burn the parts thoroughly with the nitrate of silver.

VETERINARY COLLEGES

Subscriber, Oakville.—Kindly tell me the names of the best veterinary colleges in Canada and the United States.

Ans. The Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.; Veterinary Department, Leval University, Montreal; McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago; State Veterinary College, New York.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Melville, Sask., residents held their first agricultural fair last week. Attendance was large in spite of the busy season.

Reports state that the cholera epidemic in southern Italy is spreading rapidly.

Advantages of Western Route for Alberta Grain

IN an article on Vancouver as a grain shipping port, the Daily Province, convention number, contains the following information which is of great interest to the people of Alberta:

Shipments of wheat from Alberta through Vancouver were commenced on a small scale in the spring and summer of 1909 and during the present year these were continued, about double the tonnage having been forwarded this year as compared with last. During 1910, from February 26 to May 8, there were shipped from Calgary via Vancouver 643,500 bushels of Alberta wheat. This total of 19,500 tons was exported to Mexico, nine steamships being engaged in the movement. The largest single cargo was that shipped on the steamship Knight of St. George, which sailed on April 19 with 5,500 tons. The last shipment of the season was made on May 8, the market having then been throttled by the reimposition of the high tariff on wheat by the Mexican government. This tariff, which is \$1.50 gold per hundred pounds, is prohibitory, and it is only when it is substantially reduced that foreign wheat is able to gain entrance to the southern republic. Mexico maintains a high tariff on wheat for the encouragement of her own agriculturists, but of late years the wheat crops of Mexico have not been large enough to satisfy the demands of the country and as a consequence there has been an annual lowering of the duty on this article. Until the exporters of Alberta invaded this field the grain growers of the Middle Western States had practically a monopoly of the field. Owing to the superior qualities of the Alberta Red it rapidly gained favor in the Mexican market and it is now in greater demand than any other wheat entering Mexico.

Mexican Demand Growing

"The consumption of flour in Mexico is rapidly increasing; indeed, some exporters in close touch with the situation in that country declare that the demand is growing at a rate not realized by the Mexicans. The result of this will be, it is predicted, a revision of the tariff which will make commercially possible the importation of wheat by Mexico at any and all times. To-day, even under favorable circumstances, the wheat fields of Mexico cannot entirely supply the market of that country and with steadily increasing consumption the time cannot be far distant when the government of that country must arrive at the conclusion that instead of annually punching holes in its protective wall the entire structure will have to be razed, if not to the ground, at least to a point where the people will be able to obtain flour at reasonable prices.

"Alberta wheat would to-day be exported to the United Kingdom via Vancouver but for the fact that a more profitable market for the sale of the surplus grain which that province had to export this year was found in Mexico. When Alberta produces more grain for export than can be marketed in Mexico the surplus will be shipped from Vancouver to the United Kingdom. This declaration was made to the Province recently by the head of one of the largest grain handling companies in the Northwest.

"That the transportation rates on wheat between Alberta and ports on the west coast of Mexico via Vancouver are favorable to an unlimited development of this traffic has been amply proved by the shipments forwarded from this port during 1909 and 1910. This trade is now fairly on its feet and its growth each succeeding year is looked upon as one of the certainties by which the shipping traffic of the port of Vancouver is being rapidly increased.

Comparison of Rates

"A comparison of rates on wheat from Calgary to Liverpool via Vancouver and via Fort William during the season of navigation on the Great Lakes, as well as via Fort William and St. John, New Brunswick, all rail, during that period when lake navigation is impossible is interesting. This comparison, on figures prepared by a railway official, is greatly to the advantage of the Eastern route during the season of lake navigation and .05 cents per bushel in favor of the Eastern route during the season of closed navigation. These figures are not, however, accepted by grain men as being

accurate under practical conditions, though correct in theory. The railway official's figures are as follows:

Via Vancouver—	Cts. per bus.
Rate Calgary to Vancouver, 19.50	
cents per 100 pounds.....	11.70
Rate Vancouver to Liverpool, 30	
shillings per ton.....	20.25
Expense of bagging.....	1.00
Extra interest as compared with	
Atlantic route owing to time...	1.50
Total.....	34.45
Via Fort William, lake route—	
Rate Calgary to Fort William,	14.40
Rate Fort William to Liverpool ...	10.00
Total.....	24.40
Via Fort William, all rail—	
Rate Calgary to Fort William	14.40
Rate Fort William to St. John, N. B.	15.00
Rate St. John to Liverpool.....	5.00
Total.....	34.40

Grain men declare that in actual practice the tariff of charges given above for shipment via Vancouver is too high. They state that the rate from Vancouver to Liverpool in cargo lots, instead of being 30 shillings per ton, is from 24 to 25 shillings per ton. They also state that in

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

For keeping five car-loads of cattle on the journey from Winnipeg to Toronto with only two bales of hay to each car, the C. P. R. was fined \$100 and costs in police court October 5. The charge, to which the company pleaded guilty, was that of cruelty to animals. The cattle were all under the care of Henry Hepper, a shipper of Walsh, Alta. In his evidence at a previous hearing Hepper said he offered any money to the railway officials at White River to let him have some hay for the animals, but they told him the hay they had was only for the big shippers. After great difficulty he managed to get ten bales to divide among his five cars. This was the only food the cattle got on the eighty hour trip between Winnipeg and Toronto.

the above statement of transportation costs no account is taken of the increased price of wheat at Liverpool if shipped via Vancouver, as for instance:

May Market Better

Wheat shipped from Calgary to Liverpool via St. John in January, allowing sixty days for transportation, would sell at the February market price, wheat shipped from Calgary via Vancouver in January allowing ninety days over and above the time taken via St. John for transportation, would sell at the May market price which is always three cents per bushel over the February market price, the increase being due to storage charges incurred on the shorter eastern route. Shippers state that shipping by the Vancouver route they would not have these storage charges to meet, thus effecting a clear profit on the advance in price of three cents per bushel. According to them the tariff via Vancouver should read as follows in practice:

Via Vancouver—	Cts. per bus.
Rate Calgary to Vancouver, 19.50	
cents per 100 pounds.....	11.70
Rate Vancouver to Liverpool, 25	
shillings per ton.....	16.875
Expense of bagging.....	1.00
Extra expense as compared with	
Atlantic route owing to time...	1.50
Total.....	31.075
Less increase price, May delivery ..	3.00
	28.075

According to this showing Alberta wheat shipped to Liverpool via Vancouver for May delivery would have an advantage of 3.375 cents per bushel in transportation charges over the rates allowed by the tariff of the transportation official and an advantage of 3 cents per bushel profit on increased selling price, no storage charges

having to be met. This figures out a total advantage of 6.375 cents per bushel over the tariff of the railway man.

The grain shippers' tariff shows a saving of 6.325 cents per bushel for shipment via Vancouver, as compared with shipment via St. John.

During the season of navigation on the Great Lakes cheap water freights by that route throw the balance in its favor. But Vancouver has a port which is open all the year around and that is an immense advantage.

Shorter Western Haul

With Vancouver lies all the advantage of short distance from the wheat fields of Alberta and Saskatchewan as the following table plainly shows:

C. P. R.	Miles
Calgary to Fort William.....	1,260
Calgary to Vancouver	644
Canadian Northern—	
Edmonton to Fort William	1,451
Edmonton to Vancouver.....	735
C. P. R.—	
Moose Jaw to St. John	2,396
Moose Jaw to Vancouver	1,085
Calgary to St. John.....	2,636

Panama Canal Advantages

"One of the most powerful levers in turning an immense wheat tonnage from the eastern route to Vancouver, say grain men, will be the opening of the Panama Canal with its tremendous shortening of the distance from this port to the United Kingdom with a consequent great saving in time. When the Panama Canal becomes an accomplished fact—which will be either in 1914 or 1915—Vancouver will have direct water communication with London and Liverpool in from twenty to thirty days. This means that the wheat of the Northwest, not alone that of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but that of Manitoba as well, can be exported from Vancouver to the United Kingdom in shorter time than it can be shipped by the eastern rail and lake route.

"The opening of the Panama Canal to the water borne commerce of the world will work a revolution in the rail transportation situation of North America, say transportation men, and the consequence will be a general shifting of trade and shipping centers in Canada and the United States until the channels of least resistance have been developed and adopted under the new order of things. To the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States will be diverted commerce and shipping which now follows other routes and one of the gains of Vancouver will be the wheat export trade of an Empire. The A. B. C. route (Alberta-British Columbia) is annually gaining ground, is a strong factor, and will be a

much stronger one in the marketing of the surplus grain of the prairies.

During the present year 643 freight cars brought from Calgary to Vancouver wheat consigned to Mexico. Many of these cars were returned east with lumber. The lumber manufacturers will hail with delight the day when Vancouver does a tremendous wheat export trade, because on that day will pass away forever the possibilities of car shortages.

[Note—The writer of the above excellent article forgot one thing, and possibly the most important, in the development of the Western Grain route. That is the government ownership of terminal elevators. The farmers of Western Canada are irrevocably committed to this stand, and while those in Alberta are anxious to see their grain shipped westward still they want to know that they will get a square deal. To their way of thinking this square deal can only be brought about by having the Vancouver shipping end in safe hands from the start. Let the government erect the terminal elevators there and operate them as a public utility and it will be a very short time until Vancouver's dreams are realized. The better way would be for the people of Vancouver to start working for the government terminals, and for them to back up the work already done by the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.—Ed.

C. P. R. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. railway company was held at Montreal, October 5. A resolution authorizing the construction of irrigation works on the land grant of the company in Alberta at a cost of \$8,500,000 was approved. At a board meeting held subsequently Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was re-elected president and David McNicoll, vice-president. The executive committee was appointed as follows:—Richard B. Angus, David McNicoll, Edmund B. Osler, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Sir William Van Horne.

Speaking of the earnings of the system at the shareholders' meeting Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said: "The twenty-ninth annual report of the company's operations and affairs is now before you for consideration and approval. In round figures the gross revenue of your railway lines, exclusive of the ocean steamships, shows an increase as compared with the previous year of \$18,000,000; the working expenses show an increase of \$7,700,000, and the net earnings an increase of \$10,900,000.

The Toronto customs officials found twenty-seven pounds of opium in a box of barley consigned to New York.

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Preserves indefinitely the rich, delicate flavor of this wonderful Tea.



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Associate membership fee, \$1.00.
 Sunshine badge and pendants, 50 cents.
 Children's Sunshine buttons, 5 cents.

WHAT IS SUNSHINE?

A little gold amidst the gray
 That's sunshine;
 A little brightness of the way—
 That's sunshine
 A little spreading of the blue—
 A little heaven breaking through—
 That's sunshine.
 A little looking for the light—
 That's sunshine;
 A little patience through the night—
 That's sunshine;
 A little bowing to the will,
 A little resting on the hill,
 A little standing very still—
 That's sunshine.

A little smiling through the tears—
 That's sunshine;
 A little faith behind the fears—
 That's sunshine;
 A little folding of the hand,
 A little yielding of demand—
 A little grace to understand—
 That's sunshine.

THE TONE OF VOICE

It is not so much what you say,
 As the manner in which you say it;
 It is not so much the language you use,
 As the tone in which you convey it.

The words may be mild and fair,
 And the tones may pierce like a dart;
 The words may be soft as the summer air,
 And the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
 And grow by study and art;
 But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
 And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you know it or not,
 Whether you mean or care,
 Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,
 Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid,
 And in peace and love rejoice;
 Keep anger not only out of your word,
 But keep it out of your voice.

If we could realize the delight a pleasant, cheerful, voice can give, I feel sure we would all try to cultivate it. If mothers would only train their children to speak pleasantly how many heart-aches could be avoided.

Many people slip off their charming, gracious manner and speech, just as they do their wraps and coats, when they enter the home circle. Don't be vexed, dear members, at my mentioning this, but I so often feel sorry to see many charming people become anything but charming when they enter their own home that it is necessary to make a plea for the loving smiling face and gracious sweet voice, to be kept for home and mother.

MARGARET.

Home's not merely roof and room,
 It needs something to endear it;
 Home is where the heart can bloom,
 Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
 What is home with none to meet,
 None to welcome, none to greet us?
 Home is sweet—and only sweet—
 When there's one we love to meet us!

SUNSHINE

(Original verses by Miss Agnes Johnson, St. Charles, Man.)

"Sunshine" is a blessing,
 That I must confess.
 What's this world without it?
 Would be hard to guess.

"Sunshine" fills dark corners
 With a gleam of light.
 "Sunshine" is the deed of love,
 That leads us to the right.

Send a gleam of "Sunshine"
 Everywhere you go.
 Brighten up the pathway
 In this world below.

Some poor little children
 Living in the dark,
 Need a gleam of "Sunshine"
 To brighten up their hearts.

Many thanks are due to Miss Johnson for her loving thought in sending these verses for Sunshine. Won't my readers who can write poetry send in some others.

MARGARET.

CONCERT AT ST. LOUIS

The Modern Woodmen of America and the Sunshine Guild gave a concert at St. Louis on Friday night. The concert was a great success and brought \$20.85 to the fund for the farmer at Candoye who lost the fourteen cows. A reception was afterwards held at the Fresh Air Home and one hundred and fifty visitors registered in the visitors' book. The ladies of the town provided refreshments and every one went home delighted with the Sunshine farewell. The Fresh Air Home is practically closed now and it was with a feeling of great regret our girls said good bye; to return in some cases to their lonely lodgings and they will indeed miss the loving and kindly greeting always given to them by Mrs. Bennet.

Our loving thanks are due to Misses Miller, Cooper, Martin, Marks and Mr. Lambourne who travelled from Winnipeg to give their services in aid of this good work.

LAUGH

Laughter is a good, healthful, muscle-making, lung-developing exercise, and it is as good for girls as for boys. And humor can be cultivated in a girl's mind without any abatement of the dignity

and modesty and charm of her womanhood—not the unpleasant and constant frivolity evidenced in 'smart' speech or quickness of repartee, but the humor that looks at the world with a twinkle in the eye and sees its absurdities, its smallnesses and its fun.

It should be part of every woman's mental equipment, for women are called upon to bear so many of life's small worries as well as its greater ones. The bringing up of children, the care of servants and the many so-called social duties that become a burden—all are made easy and possible to put up with by the woman with an unflinching sense of the bright side of life. It is a sense that lasts through life through its many ills, its disillusiones and its tribulations.

DOES MISSIONARY WORK

Dear Margaret:—I am taking the Grain Growers' Guide around and placing them in reading rooms and among my friends with a personal recommendation to take it regularly for the "Sunshine." I hope the seed will fall on good ground, and that our harvest of new members will be great. I said "ours" because I feel I have a personal interest in the "Sunshine."

WINNIE.

Moose Jaw, Sask.
 I hope your personal interest will still continue in the Grain Growers' Guide. We have one definite aim—to cheer, aid, and help our readers, to promote happiness in the homes, and glad, indeed are we when we know that, in the slightest degree, we have succeeded. We want to establish a bond of sympathy between our readers and us. We want to spread this doctrine broadcast. For the soul that loves is the soul to give. And, hearing another's load,
 Doth lighten your own and shorten the way,
 And brighten the Homeward road.

MARGARET.

A COMPETITOR

Dear Margaret:—Please send the enclosed to the club who offered a prize in your issue of Sept. 21, of the Grain Growers' Guide. I wish you success in your good work. I would like to become a member of your Guild. I go to school every day. We live in the country.

MABEL BATEMAN.

Wolsley, Sask.
 Many thanks for letter and papers to enter competition on "Wild Flowers of Canada". I would, indeed, be delighted if the prize should come to one of our Western Sunshiners. I will forward at once and good luck.

MARGARET.

SENT SOME THINGS

Dear Margaret:—I will send you a few lines to let you know that I have sent you a few things to give to the sick girls and boys. I sent them in a box that my sister sent the shoes in. I wish you success in your great work.

JESSIE CRISS.

Spruce Grove, Alta.
 Many thanks for your letter and parcel sent in. I am sending Sunshine button and hope you will wear it every day.

MARGARET.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—Thank you very much for the kind letter and the membership card which accompanied it. I am sending you a roll of Sunday School papers, hoping they will please some children. We have been taking THE GUIDE some time so I am in touch with the movements of the Guild.

EDGAR W. PRIESTLEY.

Onoway, Alta.
 Many thanks for letter. I am sending you a button and hope you will like it.

MARGARET.

WANTS A CHILD

Dear Margaret:—We never got your first letter but we received your last one and badge this week. Many thanks for same. I think you are doing a lovely work. When we come to think of it there is no pleasure equals that which we feel when doing kind deeds for others. I have a daughter who has a good home, who would like a little girl about nine or ten. She would give her a public school education and be kind to her. If you know of any little girl you could arrange for her to come most any time. We always enjoy reading your page in THE GUIDE more than any. I expect to be in Winnipeg this winter and intend calling to see you. Wishing you every success in your good work, I am yours lovingly.

MRS. J. D. O.

Forget, Sask.
 Many thanks for letter. Glad you like the button. We have several girls under probation at present and will write you full particulars by letter. Many thanks for kind wishes. Glad you enjoy my page and hope to hear from you again. It is always a pleasure to know my readers enjoy the Guild.

MARGARET.

LIKED THE BUTTON

Dear Margaret:—I got my button the other day and was very pleased to get it. I live three miles from Fleming. I go to school. We are threshing now. It snowed a little this morning. I was at Sunday School to-day. Well I will send something later. I guess that is all I have to say.

CLARENCE PARK.

Fleming.
 I am glad you like the button and hope you will wear it every day. Won't you try to obtain some new members?

MARGARET.

WANTS THE BOY

Dear Margaret:—I saw on the Sunshine page of the Grain Growers' Guide, that you want a home for two little boys. I would like to offer a home for the baby boy seven months old. We

have no children and my husband and I would be just delighted to take one for adoption. My husband is a farmer here in Strathmore. We live two miles from town. This is a fine healthy country. We can offer a comfortable home and are both very fond of children. We take it, that this baby boy is a white child, we would not care to take a foreigner. If it pleases you to favor us, kindly send us all particulars.

MRS. K. J. WEILAND.

Strathmore, Alberta.

MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—I sent you some Sunday School papers about a week ago. Were they received? I am also mailing by same mail some more papers and Sunday School cards. I will send some more as soon as I have enough. Your work is certainly growing. I can remember when it was only a little corner in one page of THE GUIDE. I always enjoy reading your page. It is the first one I look for. I will be glad to help all I can. Will you please send me a membership card? I am glad your Fresh Air Home is doing so much good. I would correspond with any of the Sunshiners if they will please write first. I have only seen one letter from any one I know, it was from Vina Dandy. I went to school with her. I must close.

PEARL BREMNER.

Tilston, Man.
 Many thanks for the Sunday School papers. They are always useful. We are packing a box to go out to the far North to a young clergyman to help him this winter, and some of the papers will go to him. Yes dear child, the work is growing in a wonderful way. Won't you write to Vina, I am sure she would be glad to hear from you. Thanks indeed for kind wishes.

MARGARET.

CHILDREN IN DEMAND

Dear Margaret:—I am taking the liberty of writing you. I have thought at times I would do so and then put it off. I am sure you must be very busy and do some grand work by looking after those poor children. I see in the Grain Growers' Guide about a beautiful baby boy wanting a home. Have you still got this baby for we would like a baby boy here? I have no boys of my own. We had typhoid fever three years ago, and my three lovely boys were taken with this dreadful fever. I would like to know who this or those babies belong to. I would take one if I could possibly get it. Will you please let me know by return mail and oblige.

A FRIEND.

Oak River, Man.
 Your loving letter gave me great pleasure. You have my heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow. The baby boy three months old is a little darling, good as gold, with dark brown eyes, and would I feel sure prove a joy to your motherly heart. I have taken care of him and his mother for the past three weeks and it has been a pleasure to watch him grow well and strong. Will write further particulars by post.

MARGARET.

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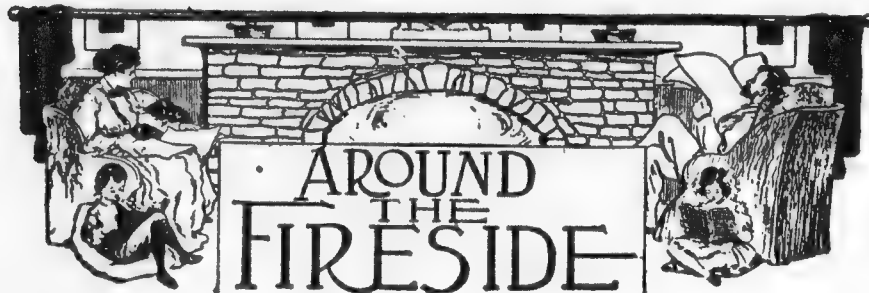


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"NO DRUG" REMEDIES

Dr. B. F. Clayton of the United States Sanitarium, one of the world's most eminent physicians, writes:—"Thirty years of medical practice compels me to admit that the only remedies of true value to the sick and afflicted are found among the simples of nature. Twelve years ago I practically abandoned the use of drug remedies, and my diary since then proves that I cured fifty per cent. more of my patients after than I did before discarding drugs. I shudder to think of the large number of patients sent to premature graves—really killed—every year through the use of drugs and nostrums I know of no greater good to do my fellows than to implore them to test this matter for themselves. Inherited opinion on previous education, however is hard to combat. For the man of prejudice or ignorance there is usually no help. He is wedded to his idols and there he will remain."

Dr. John Mason Good, the celebrated English author and physician, in his last contribution to the Medical Magazine writes:—"Medicine has destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

Dr. F. Magendie, the famous writer and physician at Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, in one of his published lectures writes:—"When I was chief physician in this great hospital, 3,500 patients passed through my hands every year. Before my term expired I tried the experiment of giving one half my patients that were then present, no medicine at all; the rest the usual medical treatment. The former were given instead only what are known as Food and Home Remedies and to my unbounded surprise they all got well—not a single death; while among those receiving medical treatment the customary number of deaths occurred. A second trial yielded a like result and I was converted. Ever since I have given but little medicine to my patients."

Prof. Bundy, late of the California Medical College, says if someone could only induce the people to use only purely harmless domestic remedies instead of drugs, it would be a great blessing to them.

The Japanese are opposed to taking an unknown medicine, into an unknown stomach to produce an unknown effect.

CURES FOR SICK HEADACHE

Most people who are afflicted with sick headache, have this troublesome complaint with great regularity.

When the symptoms are approaching commence drinking lemon-water made as follows:—To two gills or a cup of tepid water, add a tablespoon of fresh juice of the lemon and drink this quantity every fifteen minutes for one hour. Persons having strong constitutions may add more of the acid or drink half as much more water.

Prof. Sanborn of Montreal, states that he has found an unfailing remedy for sick headache in hops. He says: "Make a tea of the hops and drink a small teacupful every three hours. During a very severe attack, every two hours. Drink it hot."

Some forms of sick headache are readily cured by the magnetic powers of another person by placing both hands on the head of the patient, then rub slowly downward to the shoulders, slanting them away from the body; then on returning to the top of the head let them pass at a greater distance from the body than when they passed down. Repeat this action until weary. Saturate a cloth with the tincture of witch-hazel or camphor and apply to the part of the head where the pain is greatest; renew when the cloth becomes dry.

A MESSAGE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

(By Nathan Straus)

Woman's sphere has broadened, it is true. Within the limits of her own particular field, the home, she has wider

and more far-reaching opportunities than in the days of old. Always the guardian of the health of her family, the housekeeper of to-day can do more to banish disease than her predecessor who wielded broom and scrubbing brush in the pursuit of the virtue of cleanliness.

Modern science has disclosed that it is not so much the dust and dirt that cause sickness as it is the bacterial life in food, and it is in coping with the germs that infest such foods as milk that the modern housekeeper can protect her family from infectious diseases. These germs of disease are not peculiar to milk, but when they are in other foods they are killed in the cooking, while in drinking raw milk they enter the system alive and with infective power unimpaired. The careful housewife, therefore, sees to it that no raw milk is used. She knows that by boiling the milk she can destroy any germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria or scarlet fever that may be in the milk.

But boiled milk has a cooked taste. Pasteurized milk is not cooked, does not have a "taste," cannot be distinguished from raw milk, but is absolutely safe and free from disease. Housekeepers are learning this, and are taking pains to



At Noon-tide

pasteurize the milk used in their families. The home pasteurizer that I have devised simplifies the process, and I will be glad to send the design to any housekeeper so that she may have her tinsmith make one for her.

The process of pasteurization consists in heating the milk to 158 degrees, which does not cook the milk, but does kill the germs that may be in it. The milk is kept at this temperature for twenty minutes, then is cooled quickly, and it is a safe food, fit for human use, capable of nourishing baby or adult, and no longer able to spread disease. When this practice of pasteurizing all milk becomes the rule, we will see headway made in the fight against the Great White Plague; we will see children spared many of the sicknesses that now claim so many victims; we will see the infant death rate cut down, as has been done wherever my pasteurized milk depots have been established; we will see mothers saved from grief and loss and care and worry. In no way can the housekeeper make more sure and certain her usefulness in her broader sphere as the protector of life.

TEACHERS AND HOD CARRIERS

Editor:—I have just read "Teachers and Hod Carriers," a letter by Henry J. Connell. Having taught for five years in Massachusetts, I believe that I have a fair knowledge of the situation here. Mr. Connell is, to say the least, illogical. Having first said that "the teacher is paid for the whole year, including all the holidays and vacations," he later on limits them to a year of 190 days. He also cites the salaries of teachers in Somerville.

Now, the discussion seems to concern the salary of the average school teacher. Surely \$700 is not the average wage. Far from it—it is nearly the maximum paid in this state. Girls fresh from normal school work for less than \$400, seldom more. The majority never reach \$600, even after teaching several years. The average must be about \$550. This must, of course, be "stretched" out into a whole year's income, for only a few teachers can use their vacations for any other purpose than rest. Most superintendents strongly oppose any summer work by their teachers believing that the long rest is necessary to the tired nerves of the teacher.

To make this average salary of \$550 last a whole year, the average school teacher may consider her income to be \$1.50 per day for 365 days, or \$1.80 per day for 300 days (the number of days that a good day laborer ought to average in a year). If ill or absent she must pay her substitute herself. It is not done by the town or city—she is never paid for a day that she does not work.

Now, the hod carrier, if honest and reliable, can work every working day—if not at hod carrying at least he is not debarred from something else by a physical inability which is the result of his regular work. Any thoroughly good and faithful day laborer who had to live upon \$1.80 per day the year round would be pitted.

Moreover a hod carrier may work a life-time. Statistics show that the average grade teacher who follows her profession for seven years succumbs then to ill health. Is it any wonder that many admirable women avoid the teaching profession? It seems to me that every parent and citizen should endeavor to make the teaching profession more attractive. They should try to obtain bright and clever young women for the instructors of their children. This cannot be

done while salaries are as they are at present. X. Y. Z.

LOVE'S FANCIES

By GEORGIANA TODD

If you were the sand, dear,
And I were the sea,
I'd touch you so gently
You'd ask more of me—
If you were the sand, dear,
And I were the sea.

If you were the grass, sweet,
And I were the dew,
I'd kiss you, so softly
That all the day through
You'd long for the night, sweet,
To bring you the dew.

If you were the moon, love,
And I were the sky,
I'd hold you so close in
My arms that you'd be
Quite content there to live,
Content there to die—
If you were the moon, love,
And I were the sky.

ALCHEMY

By BEATRICE IRWIN

If only Grief would change to pearls of speech
That held some milk of mercy for the world;
If only tears, like stars, some strength could teach
To those who are with doubts and fears assailed—
Ah! then we'd suffer with the healing grace
Of silent dew, and stars that lighten space;
But on the cross of pent-up power we die,
Unable to transmute our misery.

ETHEL'S CURE FOR LONLINESS

(Hilda Richmond)

No, I don't like this old place a bit!" said Edgar with a frown on his face. "In the city there is a great deal going on, but out here it's too dull for anything. Of course I like grandmother and Aunt Kate, but there isn't a thing to do from morning till night."

"I think there's plenty to do," said Ethel, who was bustling about the kitchen with a big apron on. "I wish you would help me a little if you are lonesome."

"I don't like girls' games and little chores," growled Edgar. "If I only could be back with the boys I'd have good times."

"Come help me a little," pleaded Ethel. "I'm hulling these berries for Mrs. Elgin and—"

"Hulling berries for Mrs. Elgin! They'll all be spoiled before you take them to her. I heard your mother say this morning that you were to stay here a week longer, and maybe two."

"You just wait and see if they spoil," said the little girl. "All I want is some help."

At home, Ethel and Edgar belonged to a little society for boys and girls, and they all were engaged in helping a poor woman who had a number of little children, and no relatives to help her to care for them. The boys ran errands and the girls did odd chores and work at home to earn money to buy meat, sugar, flour and fuel for the poor widow, and now that the two cousins were in the country the others had to work harder to take their places. The two fathers were at the old homestead on business, so the children had rather a lonely time of it far away from their friends.

Edgar didn't want to help very much, but he took the dish and soon had a heap of red berries all nicely stemmed. Aunt Kate told Ethel how to measure the fruit and how much sugar to use, so presently a most delicious smell was coming from the little kettle that Ethel was watching every minute.

"I'll stir that," said Edgar, "while you measure the rest. I see what you're doing. You're making jam for Mrs. Elgin and it smells fine."

All the rest of the week the two children worked, and then Mr. Layton had to go home, taking his wife and Edgar with him. "I won't take the things to Mrs. Elgin till you come home, Ethel," said Edgar. "I want you to hear what she says."

But the kind-hearted Ethel would not hear of that, and Edgar took the heavy basket to the shabby little house.

"Jam!" cried the delighted children, looking in the basket. "Mother! Mother! Just look here! See all these nice things!"

"We haven't had anything like that for years," said Mrs. Elgin. "I am thankful for meat and potatoes, but this good fruit is a treat to us. I am so glad you thought of us, Master Edgar."

When the time came for Edgar to go back with his parents to the country, he did not complain of loneliness. With Ethel he saved a lot of good things for the poor people in the city, and the days were never half long enough.

"I've found out that if you want to help folks you can find a way wherever you are," said Edgar, "and I'm always going to do my best. I never shall forget how those children acted when they saw that basket and the good things that were in it. It certainly was a great treat for them, and I was glad I had had a share in it."

"Ethel's cure for loneliness ought to be published in the newspapers," said Mrs. Layton. "If more boys and girls would take it everything would be better all around."—The Morning Star.

HOW TO TAKE ONE'S MEALS

Evidence confirms and puts upon a scientific basis the experience of mankind that rain and discomfort, preoccupation of the mind, strong emotions and bolting the food, without proper mastication are prejudicial to easy digestion, says Dr. Sprigg, senior assistant physician to St. George's hospital.

Meals should be taken in comfort among pleasant surroundings, with good temper, and all leisure, if "good digestion" is to "wait on appetite, and health on both." The personal preparation for chief meals, such as washing, changing clothes, all form part of the anticipation and predispose to a good supply of appetite juice.

The sound of the dinner bell and the click of plates supply the final stimulus to the secretory centres. To read at

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meals, to converse on subjects requiring concentrated thought, or on continuous and disagreeable subjects is undesirable.

THE HOME DOCTOR

Do not keep the soiled-clothes receptacle in the sleeping-room.

To remove warts and moles, touch them with muriate of ammonia.

Very hot water will stop dangerous bleeding if applied to a wound.

Scars can be lessened by nightly rubbing them with cocoa-butter or almond-oil.

A glass of hot water before breakfast is a laxative and tones up the system.

To prevent discoloration of a bruised spot, apply absorbent cotton soaked in olive-oil.

Yellow dock, root or leaves, steeped in vinegar will, it is said, cure the worst cases of ringworm.

Lettuce and celery should be eaten by the nervous person, as they soothe the nerves and promote rest and sleep.

A little carbolic acid added to the water in which burns, bruises and cuts are washed will greatly lessen the soreness.

If you raise hops, by all means make yourself a hop-pillow. It is said that they are splendid for women who are troubled with headaches. With a hop-pillow under your head it is impossible not to have a happy, restful nap.

BATTLE HYMN OF WOMEN

(By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX)

They are waking, waking, waking,
In the East and in the West;
They are throwing wide the windows to
the sun;
And they see the dawn is breaking,
And they quiver with unrest,
For they know their work is waiting to
be done.

They are waking in the city,
They are waking on the farm,
They are waking in the boudoir and the
mill;
And their hearts are full of pity
As they sound the loud alarm
To the sleepers who in darkness slumber
still.

In the guarded harem prison,
Where they smother under veils,
And all echoes of the world are walled
away,
Though the sun has not yet risen,
Yet the ancient darkness pales,
And the sleepers in their slumber dream
of day.

Oh, their dreams shall grow in splendor
Till each sleeper wakes and stirs;
Till she breaks from old traditions and is
free.

And the world shall rise and render
Unto Woman what is hers,
And welcome in the race that is to be.

Unto Woman, God, the Maker,
Gave the secret of His plan;
It is written out in cipher on her soul.
From the darkness you must take her,
To the light of day, O Man,
Would you know the mighty meaning of
the scroll.

AT CLOSE OF DAY

At close of day with petal pressed
Each little rosebud sinks to rest,
Each little bird too tired to sing
At close of day must fold its wing.

Each little child at close of day
Kneels at its mother's knee to pray;
Then like the happy out-door things
He too must softly fold his wings."

SPICE—FROM THE FRENCH

Danus an author cold and weak
Thinks as a critic he's divine,
'Tis like enough; we often make
Good vinegar from sorry wine.

A Bad Attack

Little Marian, on seeing a guinea egg
for the first time, drew back in alarm.
"Oh," she cried, "please take it away!
I'm afraid I'll catch the measles from it!
It's broken out with 'em bad!"

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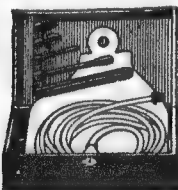
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Box 1008. Montreal.

THE ONE BLADE OF GREEN

(By Edgar L. Vincent.)

A lady who is now shut up in a lonely prison in Russia, for the crime of daring to think, not long ago sent past the lines a letter to one she loved. A single sentence from that message sent back from this living death touches the heart of the one who reads it. This is what she said:

"Today I saw from my window a single blade of grass, climbing from under a stone on the sunny side."

And how that one slender point of green, feeling about from its hard and stony covering for the sunshine, must have warmed the soul of the prisoner of fate peering through her narrow pane of glass! Think what a story of hope and cheer and encouragement it must have told to her listening ear! Just one blade of green, and yet it helped to make a gloomy life a little brighter.

One blade of green.

Life gets mixed with us all sometimes. You and I know how that is. Things out on the farm do not go as we would like them to. Our dreams seem a long time in coming true. We have put years of hard work into the place and have so little to show for it now! Once we had a glorious vision of the life that was to be, by and by, when the sunshine had touched the hills and made them to bud and blossom into beauteous things under our hands. And somehow they have not given us the flowers we had hoped—the flowers we had longed for all our lives.

So we are looking out of a prison window. But stay a moment. Is there no blade of green slipping from beneath its weight of stone? Just look about you a moment. Here are the dear ones that have been given to us. How we love them! Our very lives are twined about them. No evil has befallen them. The neighbor across the way has not been so blessed. Out yonder somewhere one of his loved ones is dreaming under the stars. Down the road there is a father and a mother who will go to bed tonight not knowing where the little girl who was once the light of their lives may be wasting herself.



5153

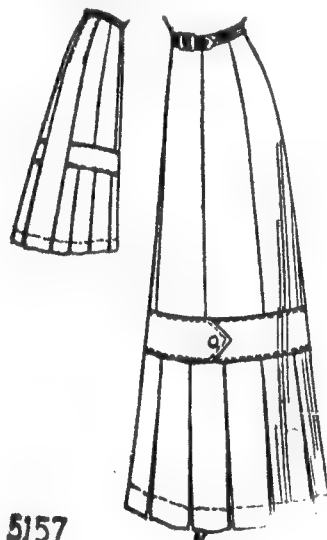
No. 5153—Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat. All Seams Allowed.

The ever popular short coat is again in vogue and we show one of the latest models. The straight fronts are double breasted and are scarcely fitted to the figure; the back is in two pieces and is only slightly fitted; an under-arm gore completes the coat, which is 30 inches long. The long rolling revers and notched collar make a stylish finish. The sleeves are plain coat style, finished by a cuff. This coat may be made of cheviot, serge, broadcloth or any similar material. The pattern (5153) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust. To make the coat in medium size will require 2 7/8 yards of material 44 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide.

These things we have never felt. Thank God, there is after all many a blade of green growing outside our window! Let's drink in their beauty and go out to stronger, braver, truer lives!

In strange ways we are sometimes brought to know the splendid things which have all along had their place in our lives and we did not see them. Have you an idea that that Russian prisoner ever would have felt the power of one blade of grass to cheer a lonely hour if she had never known the wretchedness of her dungeon cell? Sometimes it takes shadows to help us see the sunshine.

When the frost cuts off the corn be-



5157

No. 5157—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt. All Seams Allowed.

A very stylish skirt in instep length is here pictured and is one that will develop in the heavy materials with excellent effect. The "banded-in" effect is made use of here, which gives the style without causing the wearer any of the discomfort of the actual fact. The model is cut in eight gores all except the back one stopping at knee depth, where a box-plaited flounce is attached under a band. The center-back gore gives the box-plait effect and extends to the hem of the skirt. The band at the head of the flounce may be made of a contrasting material, but it must be of the same color to be in the best style. The closing is at the left side of the back. Serge, homespun, cheviot, basket weave or other semi-rough mixtures will make up best in this design. The pattern (5157) is cut in 6 sizes—22 to 32 waist. To make the medium size requires 4 1/8 yards of material 44 inches wide. Width of lower edge 4 1/2 yards.

fore its time, how thankful we are that the wheat all ripened so nicely and is now safe in the granary! If the waters sweep away the mill we built on its banks, is it not fine to think that we have the banks left and can put another mill there! And now it shall be stronger and a better mill, moored so safely to the shore that no flood can ever stir it from its foundation.

A tree bears fruit that somehow is not very bright in color. It lacks the touch of the red upon its cheeks. We wonder why. Other trees drop beautiful fruit into the hands of him who watches them, fruit all glorious with yellow and crimson. We call the pale fruit of our trees to the attention of a man who knows more about fruit than we do. He goes out and sifts ashes all about the earth under the tree. Just cold, dead, gray ashes! With a spade he crushes the turf and mixes the particles of gray with the soil and we go away. In the days which come afterward we go out and look at our tree and, lo! the fruit which once seemed so sickly has taken on the red of heaven and the yellow of the sunset. Ashes did it.

So ashes come into our lives now and then to help us grow better fruit. At the moment they seem harsh, lifeless and loveless specks of sorrow; it is the by and by which tells the story.

One day, somehow, a tiny seed was dropped outside the window of that Russian prison. Who knows how it ever came there? It may have been

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

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Free Bus from all Trains

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FREE BUS

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive diningroom, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowlie, Prop.

Rates - \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

only a bird passing over which let it fall in its flight. But it grew and in after days sent up its shoot of emerald green to cheer a lonely woman's heart.

Have you and I ever done a thing like that to make another life a bit less lonely? Just stand still now and think about that. Look where we may there are those whose lives are not just as bright and happy as they might be. We know so many of them! And it seems as if it would not take much to change it all. Just a single kindly word; only a happy hour in your presence; one little act done out of a pure heart would come to be the tuft of green creeping from under a stone to lighten the whole day.

The best of it is, too, that when we have done a thing like that we go home with a sweeter song singing in our own hearts. That is part of the return for carrying a cup of cold water in His name. We do not have to wait very long to gather up some of the joy into our own souls, and more will come tomorrow!

HOUSEHOLD

To restore the color to gilt frames, wash with warm water in which onions have been boiled. Dry quickly with a soft cloth.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

FOREST FIRES RAGE

An International Falls, Minn., wire of October 9 said:—The greatest catastrophe that Minnesota has ever experienced since the Hinckley horror, fifteen years ago, has occurred. The whole country has been swept by fire and as the details become known, the disaster assumes appalling proportions. The number of deaths is estimated from two hundred to five hundred, many of them settlers in the woods around the town of Beaudette. Very few are known to have escaped.

Every settler in a district bounded by the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods on the north to 25 miles south of here and from Spooner and Beaudette on the east to Warroad on the west who is

not accounted for is dead, according to the most conservative information. No one now estimates the dead at less than 200 and the estimates run as high as the appalling total of 1,000; probably that is too high, but it is certain that the dead will reach close to 500.

All wires are down and not one train ran into Rainy River to-day or came from there, so new information is hard to obtain. High winds are reported, however, all through the Rainy River basin, and it is feared that the wind has caught the flames again and that what was left of the old town of Beaudette is now gone. Furthermore, it is feared that Rainy River, with its 2,000 inhabitants and 3,000 refugees sleeping in store buildings and being fed as public charges, may have been unable to fight back the flames.

Late to-day a special relief train arrived on the Minnesota & International railway, bearing provisions for Rainy River and the Bemidji company of Minnesota national guard, which will take charge of the distribution of supplies and the preservation of order. The burned district will be placed under martial law. Mayor Berg of International Falls appointed a relief committee to arrange further to care for nearly 300 fire refugees now quartered here.

Thirty-five typhoid fever patients were carried on improvised litters from Spooner, just before it was wiped off the map. Forty-five were carried from Beaudette, and the Mecca of all the refugees, carried or loitering from exhaustion, was Rainy River, Ont., across the water from the fire-ridden districts of Minnesota. Then the flames hit Rainy River, destroyed the lumber mills, and 200 panic-stricken persons piled into freight cars and all but mobbed the engineer of a switch engine, who, thinking there was no danger, started to pull them out of the town. Later the flames subsided, and last night 500 refugees landed in International Falls, strong men shaking like leaves in a gale, women and their children, fever patients on shutters, burned men and women swathed in bandages and a whole motley crowd in stock cars like cattle.

International Falls met them at the station, opened the city hall and hotel for them and gave them beds, such as could be provided. There was no escape to the west. The east was the only chance, and it was a slim one. Bridges and culverts had burned out, wires were down, and trains were run at their full speed. All the way from Beaudette and Rainy River west to Warroad, a distance of 50 miles, was a solid mass of flames. Beaudette is only a charred remnant of a town. Spooner is wiped off the map. Cedar Spur, Graceton, Pitt, Swift and Roosevelt, mere hamlets, are burned to the ground.

It was a veritable cyclone of fire that struck the village of Pitt at 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing seventy miles an hour, and the flames leaped from tree to tree with the speed of a hawk. It continued blowing a cyclone until 8 p.m., when it hit Beaudette, and fifteen minutes later it struck Spooner. Between the towns, a distance of fifteen

miles, was a solid sheet of flame 200 feet high. Men dropped in the streets from inhaling the heated air and were blown off their feet by the high wind. The exodus from these two towns began six hours before the flames hit them. Still many, assuming there was no danger, bravely remained behind. In just a few minutes after the flames hit these towns both were all ablaze, and it was seen that neither was to be saved. The wind even unroofed buildings and tore trees yet untouched by the fire out by the roots. The destruction of \$3,000,000 worth of lumber, mill property, and millions of dollars' worth of timber, pales into insignificance beside the horrible personal suffering and the shocking death toll. There was no escape, the poor settlers being hemmed in their little clearings with great forests on all sides, and with only a forest road connecting them with the main highways.

PORTUGAL A REPUBLIC

During the past week Portugal has been changed from a kingdom to a republic and Lisbon, the capital city, is fully controlled by the revolutionists who have set up a government with the following officers: President, Theophile Braga; Minister of Justice, Alfonso Costa; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Benardine Michado; Minister of Finance, Bazille Telles; Minister of Public Works, Antonio Gomez; Minister of War, Col. Barreto; Minister of Marine, Amoro Gomez; Minister of the Interior, Antonio Almeida; Civil Governor of Lisbon, Eusebio Leao.

The battle that led up to the accomplishment of the republic was short and decisive. The army and navy were in the hands of the revolutionists. The republic was in full swing the day following the opening of hostilities. The few troops that remained loyal to the King were quickly overcome. The royal family have taken refuge at Gibraltar. No effort was made to hinder their departure.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES INCREASE

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 9 said:—For the first eight months of the present year January 1 to August 1, the homestead entries in Western Canada number 30,916, as compared with 24,396 entries for the corresponding period of 1909.

In each of the Prairie Provinces there is an increase as compared with the corresponding months of last year Manitoba having 2,042 entries as against

During the week ending Oct. 8 there were 338,000 bushels of grain put through the Government Elevators in Manitoba. 1,673 in 1909; Saskatchewan 20,692 as against 12,587 in 1909; Alberta 14,013, as against 9,933 in 1909.

For the month of August alone the entries numbered 3,500, of which 1,228 were made by Canadian born persons, some of whom have just returned from the United States. 825 were made by United States citizens; 715 entries by English, Scotch and Irish; 226 by Scandinavians and the balance by French, Belgians, Germans and other immigrants from continental Europe.

CONVENTION CALLED FOR RED DEER

A meeting of the executive committee of the Alberta local improvement districts association was held at Calgary, on Monday September 28th. There were present: W. Mason, president, Bon Accord; J. A. Trimble, vice-president, Medicine Hat; James McNicol, secretary, Blackfalds; H. Greenfield, Edison; Jos. Rye, Duagh; William Lang, Strathcona; E. Hillier, Twin Butte; and F. L. Moorehouse, Calgary. It was decided to hold the annual convention of representatives from every local improvement district in the province at Red Deer, on November 22 and 23, 1910. A number of prominent gentlemen interested in the material development of the rural portions of the province will be invited to be present to deliver addresses on topics of vital interest to rural municipalities. The object of the association is to work in harmony with the government for the further development of the rural portions of the province.

PREFERENCE WANTED

At the regular monthly meeting of the Calgary board of trade, held on September 28th, the subject of preferential trade within the Empire was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

"That the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forthcoming Colonial Conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal trade relations among the different parts of the Empire, believing that thereby the bonds of unity of the British Empire would be greatly strengthened, and the Empire would be largely freed from dependence on foreign countries for its food and other supplies."

PREFERENCE HOPELESS

Hon. Alexander Ure, in a speech in Glasgow, Scotland, on Sept. 30, said that the Canadian farmers had blown preference clean out of the water. Preference could not survive Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Western tour. The words and acts of the Western farmers, although indicated by very plain dictates of self-interest, damned the preference forever.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Farmers are asked to consider the fact that even though they may bill their car out to the advice of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, not until they write the Company or send their shipping bill can the Company tell who the shipper of the car is. Nevertheless, when a car passes Winnipeg marked "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Company," the samplers of the Company in the yards can draw a sample from such car and the Company's Inspector can also check up the grade—in other words, the farmer gets the advantage of the duplicate system, even though the ownership of the car is not then known. Therefore, farmers will confer a favor upon the Company and at the same time protect themselves if they will advise the Company immediately they have shipped, giving Car Number. If they send in the Shipping Bill promptly after the car is loaded, it will greatly facilitate business, and avoid chances of error.

MAKING A REPUBLIC

A Lisbon, Portugal, wire of October 10 said: "The transformation of Portugal into a democracy manifests itself on every hand. The word 'royal' in connection with public buildings, theatres and other establishments has been entirely suppress-

ed. Official documents begin "In the name of the republic," and end with "Greeting and Fraternity."

The privileges of the nobility have been abolished and the equality of religious sects proclaimed.

GOOD ROADS MEETING

The Manitoba Good Roads association executive sat for three hours Monday afternoon, Oct. 11, drafting a piece of proposed legislation, which will shortly be presented to the provincial government. It provides that the government set aside \$500,000 to be paid out of the consolidated revenues fund of the province to aid in the municipal improvement of public highways.

Upon the basis that the government is to bear one-third of the expense of road construction, this means that the amount will cover the expenditure of \$1,500,000 for road improvements throughout the province, and means that if carried, the greatest campaign of good road building which the province, and probably the Dominion, has ever known, will be inaugurated in Manitoba.

The Good Roads association has been working on the proposition for several weeks and has finally got down to the approved draft. This, when printed, will be submitted to members of the provincial cabinet, who will be asked for opinions. If radical changes are found necessary they will be made, but on November 24 the bill will be submitted to the Manitoba union of municipalities, which meets in St. Boniface in annual convention on that date.

The matter will be taken before the government by Controller Waugh and Reeve Henderson, of Kildonan, who is president of the association.

LIVE STOCK FIRM

Shippers are using commission firms in disposing of their shipments of live stock more this year than ever before. The firm of Rice & Whaley opened an office at the C. P. R. stock yards this spring. The firm of Rice & Whaley was established at Buffalo, New York, in 1884, to take care of the Canadian shipments passing through that point, and have also an office at the Union Stockyards, Toronto. They enjoy a good patronage from Ontario shippers and have always proved absolutely reliable. Their business at Winnipeg is conducted on a strictly commission basis. The Winnipeg office is in charge of H. E. Crabbe, who has had many years' experience in the marketing of live stock.

These Are Days of Opportunity

Western Canada an Attractive Field for Industrial Enterprises and Financial Investments

Nowhere in America today are there such alluring openings for human effort as there are in Western Canada, and nowhere in Western Canada are these openings so alluring as in the new country now being opened up and made accessible by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This country is known to be rich in natural resources, but only the fringes of it along river banks have as yet been explored. Now that prospectors can get into the country easily discoveries are being made every day and the region is attracting widespread interest. Those in touch with the situation assert that amazing developments will undoubtedly take place there during the next few years. In view of the opening up of extensive coal mines on the Brazeeau River and the agricultural and lumbering industries, the discovery of mica and other minerals much money is being invested in new townships along the G. T. P.

The place in which the chief interest of investors is being centred at present is Edson, 128 miles west of Edmonton and one of the principal divisional points on the G. T. P. Edson has been variously described as the Calgary of Northern Alberta, as another prospective Pittsburg, and also as a second Denver, its situation and resources combining all those of the cities named.

Edson not only has natural resources that will all contribute to the upbuilding of a large city but will be a large railway centre. Twenty-six miles of side tracks are now being built there; also commodious roundhouse, machine shops, station and office building, etc., for the G. T. P.

The main line of the C. N. R. to the Pacific coast as at present laid down also touches at Edson and it is highly probable that that company will make Edson a divisional point for their line.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why shrewd investors are buying Edson real estate. It is an opportunity that will seldom present itself again in Western Canada. The real estate situation in Edson today is just what it was in Winnipeg and other Western cities in which fortunes have been made in the early days of those cities. Those who buy property in Edson today and wait for the growth of the city will realize large profits.

But the opportunity to buy cheap is rapidly passing. Lots purchased in Edson last January are now being resold for eight and ten times what was paid for them. We have lots close to the business section that are still selling at the original prices, \$50 to \$75, with a cash payment of only ten per cent. of the purchase price and the balance in nine equal monthly instalments without interest. This is your opportunity to make large profits from a small outlay. Our advice is buy all the property in Edson you can afford to. Buy today and get full advantage of the certain advance. Write us for full particulars about Edson, DO IT NOW.

W. A. CAMPBELL - 417 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

At the Dry Farming Congress, Spokane, Wash., Alberta farmers were very successful. A portion of the prize awards follow:

Peck of hard winter wheat—H. Bates, Macleod, Alta.; W. Damon, Macleod, Alta.; W. J. Glass, Macleod, Alta.

Peck of wheat, any variety—A. A. Brickett, Lethbridge, Alta.; C. Clark, Macleod, Alta.; P. C. H. Primrose, Macleod, Alta.

Peck of hulled barley—W. J. Glass, Macleod, Alta.; H. McIntosh, Macleod, Alta.; C. G. Silver.

Peck of medium white oats—W. J. Glass, Macleod, Alta.; P. A. Switzer, Lacombe, Alta.; C. J. Wismer, Bozeman, Montana.

Sheaf of hard spring wheat—Donald Urquhart, Wilson Creek, J. H. Reed, Langdon, Alta.

Sheaf of hard winter wheat—A. M. Smith, Arthur Curry, Alta.; S. Bennet, Hartline.

Sheaf of wheat, any variety—E. O. Wintemute, Macleod, Alta.; Claude Hollingsworth, Colfax, Tillman, Renter.

Sheaf of medium white oats—Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.; R. R. Coffey,

In the next issue of The Guide will be published the agricultural implement manufacturers' side of the tariff question, written by Senator Lyman Melvin-Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

Macleod, Alta.; A. D. Thayer, Waverly. The following were elected officers of the Congress: H. R. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural Society, was unanimously elected president. John T. Burns was re-elected secretary. The committee includes E. S. Delancy, North Dakota; G. R. Maloney, South Dakota; Leroy Hall, Nebraska; F. R. Crompton, Wisconsin; L. J. Briggs, District of Columbia and E. S. Brunson, Ohio.

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

A meeting of the Western Standard Board for the selection of standard samples for commercial grades of grain, previously called for Tuesday, the 11th instant, has been postponed until Thursday, the 13th instant, on account of some difficulty in securing sufficiently representative samples from points of production in the three Prairie Provinces. The meeting will be held in the old customs examining warehouse, South Main Street, Winnipeg, where there is ample accommodation for all the grain samples sent in.

The following are members of the Western Grain Standards Board: G. R. Crowe, being chairman, and C. N. Bell, secretary; Samuel Spink, W. A. Matheson, W. A. Black, A. R. Hargraft, David Horn, C. C. Castle, of Winnipeg; John McQueen, K. Campbell, of Brandon; M. McLaughlin, Charles B. Watts, of Toronto; Peter Ferguson, Tate, Sask.; R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Sask.; Christian Johnson, Baldur, Man.; James Riddell, Rosebank, Man.; D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Sask.; J. W. Scallion, Virden, Man.; W. F. Sirrett, Minnedosa, Man.; Wm. Lothian, Pipestone, Man.; Senator F. M. Young, Killarney, Man.; Geo. McCulloch, Souris, Man.; T. W. Lines, Strathcona, Alta.; Thomas A. Crane, Montreal; F. E. Gibbs, Fort William, and W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alta.

BIG RUSSIAN CANAL

"A St. Petersburg cable of October 9 said: "The Russian government is preparing to spend more than \$87,000,000 in building the greatest inland waterway in the world to connect the Baltic Sea with the Caspian and Black Seas. The completion of this vast project is expected to revolutionize the economic conditions in the Czar's dominions in Europe. There are two steps in the undertaking. The first is to join the river Drina with the Dneiper at Vitebsk and Orsha. The

The following are the dates of the sheep sales in Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Brandon Oct 18, Saskatoon, Oct. 18, Portage la Prairie Oct. 20, Regina Oct. 21, Winnipeg Oct. 22

second is to connect the Drina with the Volga, using the rivers Mesha, Vobspa, Warusa, Moskva, and Oka. The total length of the route will be 1,525 miles.

SMUGGLE CHINESE

A Vancouver dispatch of October 9 said: "Eighteen Chinese were captured by secret service officers aboard the Empress of India, which arrived from the Orient Saturday night. The Chinamen attempted to evade payment of the head tax by declaring themselves exempt as merchants, each being provided with letters to the Vancouver interpreter formerly engaged as customs official and false drafts. This is the second haul made by the Ottawa secret service men since they began investigating into the smuggling of Chinese laborers under the guise of merchants. Several were taken from the last steamer. The officials have learned the methods under which the Chinese have been smuggled in by an arrangement between parties at Hong Kong and Vancouver."

CORONATION DATES

A London cable of October 10 said: "The Pall Mall Gazette states on good authority that the coronation will occur during the week of June 18, probably on the 21st. The premiers and other members of overseas governments and the governors of every state owing allegiance to the British crown have been invited to be represented by a contingent of troops."

COTTON RESIGNS

A Victoria wire of October 10 said: "Feeling somewhat disappointed that he was not given the portfolio of finance, Hon. F. Carter Cotton, president of the council, today handed his resignation to Premier McBride. It was accepted. Hon. Price Ellison becomes minister of finance and agriculture and W. R. Ross, of Fernie, was sworn in as minister of lands in place of Ellison. A. E. McPhillips, member for Islands, becomes president of the council."

FIGHT STANDARD OIL

A London cable of October 9 said: "English oil magnates say that the war declared between the Standard and British oil interests will be fought to the last ditch. The feeling in financial circles is that the Standard's declaration of hostilities will certainly check, if not destroy, the confidence of the British investor in foreign oil and fuel undertakings. The fact is made all the more serious because it is known that in anticipation of an autumn boom big company projects have been matured and are ready for flotation. The declaration of war will kill about fifteen new companies in which British capital is to be invested. The companies already floated and which will be the more seriously damaged number ninety, are operated mostly in Russia, and represent a capital of \$100,000,000. Scotch interests will also be seriously damaged."

News in Brief

John Dietz, the Winter, Wis., man, who has been besieged by deputy sheriffs for some weeks, surrendered Sunday and is now in jail at Hayward. Dietz was wounded in the hand and one deputy was killed in the fighting.

It has been announced that the Independent league will name J. J. Hopper for governor and Wm. H. Hearst for lieutenant-governor of the state of New York.

Rev. Owen Owens, aged fifty-four, died suddenly at Watrous, Sask. He is well known throughout the West having been identified with Indian work for the past twenty-five years.

Canadian steamship companies are preparing to adopt stringent regulations to prevent the introduction of cholera into Canada from the infected districts of Europe.

The council of the University of Manitoba have decided to accept the college site offered by F. W. Heubach on behalf of the Tuxedo Park Company.

Fifty-two miners were entombed alive by an explosion in a mine at Starkville, Colorado.

A Fortune in British Columbia Fruit Lands

Here is an opportunity to realise a splendid return for a few dollars banked on a portion of the very choicest fruit lands in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. We hold tracts of what has proven to be the most productive soil and has the most favorable climatic conditions in this magnificent province. These lands are situated on the Columbia Kootenay and Slocan Rivers, close to railway stations with daily train service. Vastly inferior lands to these are being held at \$100 to \$150 in 10 acre lots. We offer these tracts at

Per \$25.00 Acre

in wholesale parcels, and will make the most liberal and easy terms with any approved party who will go in and cultivate or who can organize a few friends to join in this delightful and money-making occupation. These lands are easily accessible and within close proximity to the market and cannot fail in the near future to multiply their present value manyfold. It will pay any fruit grower and market gardener to get in touch with us as these are the very best buys on the market today as a solid investment.

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Residence - SHER. 1959

Grain Growers *SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results.* ¶ Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise best possible price for same.

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - Winnipeg

COUNTRY PRODUCE

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer prices to the country as follows:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks.. 27c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks..23c.-24c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered..... 27c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet on 18c.
Fowl (shipped same as chickens) 12c.
Turkeys..... 18c.-20c.
Ducks 14c.
Geese 16c.
[Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.]

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By North-West Hide & Fur Co.)
Green salted hides, unbranded, 8c. to 9c.
Green salted hides, branded. . . 7½c.

Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 7½c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. 10c. to 12c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs..8½c. to 9½c.
Dry flint butcher hides 15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides.... 9c.
Tallow 4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root 35c. to 35½c.
Wool 8c. to 10c.

COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Wheat.	34,309,000	34,967,000	22,512,000
Corn ..	4,422,000	6,011,000	2,915,000
Oats ...	18,736,000	18,802,000	13,310,000

EDMONTON HAY MARKET

(By special wire.)

Timothy hay \$22.00 to \$25.00
Upland hay 15.00 " 18.00
Slough hay 10.00 " 15.00
Oats (old)..... 34c. to 38c.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 10, 1910.)

Wheat.—When writing our last letter of October 3rd, we stated that the market had been steady with a declining tendency. During the week past the market advanced a little on the "shorts" covering in October option. This has helped a good deal and has enabled us to make sales at little higher prices than we had been doing during the week previous. However, the market has again declined to below where it was this day last week, and it does not seem to us as if prospects are very bright for any material advance in the market.

Receipts from farmers' hands have been very heavy, and are likely to continue so for the next few weeks, when we may expect them to ease up. The weather, as we all know, has been excellent for threshing, and a great many farmers are rushing at least part of their wheat on the market. All offerings during the past week, however, have been very well taken care of, and the prices realized have been very fair. The demand for export, however, has been very light, in our opinion much lighter than it should be in order to take care of the large shipments being received. Other export countries beside ours have also had large receipts and have been pressing their wheat on the market. This, as you can easily see, makes the importing countries quite easy in their minds as to where their future requirements are coming from. They see much wheat in sight and naturally back away from our offers. They also think when we are putting so much wheat on the market that we are anxious to sell it, and the more anxious they think we are to sell it, the less anxious are they to buy.

Our low grade wheats from No. 3 Northern down to feed are coming in competition with the low grade wheats from the Argentine (made up from its old crop), Russia, and some other exporting countries as well, and as all of these countries are endeavoring to sell their wheat at the same time, it naturally makes the importing countries very much unconcerned as to their future requirements, and they naturally buy this wheat at almost their own prices.

Stocks of wheat in Fort William and Port Arthur have increased considerably during the past week, that is, receipts have been much heavier than shipments, and now our stocks at these ports are heavier by about one million bushels over what they were last year at this time; and last year at this time there was a great deal of wheat in store sold for export, while this year very little of it has been sold for export, consequently we have got to have a much greater demand than we have at the present time in order to keep prices up to present level. Reports of the new crop from the Argentine continue favorable, and importing countries are no doubt looking to the Argentine for quite a supply of their wheat for future requirements; and should the Argentine crop not turn out up to expectations and receipts fall off from the different exporting countries, prices would no doubt advance; but taking everything into consideration, looking at the market from all sides, both the export and domestic side, we do not think that the prevailing prices are likely to be maintained, but rather look for lower markets, and think that all good hard spots should be taken advantage of on which to make sales.

Oats have again declined and we have very little demand for them at even declining prices. They are considerably too high for export and should we have to come down to export price for these oats, prices would decline still further. Of course we must bear in mind that the crop of oats this year will grade much below the quality of last year's. This may have the effect of putting prices higher later on, but in the meantime do not see much prospect of any advance in price.

Barley is in our opinion going to a higher price as the crop this year is exceedingly light, and the quality not very good, and it will all be required for malting purposes. We would not be surprised to see barley sell considerably higher before another month is out.

Flax as usual is tumbling around in all directions, declining and advancing three and four cents in a day. However, we are inclined to think prices will work higher for this grain, but as prices are good now it might be well to make sales on the hard spots.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.)

During the week wheat futures have ruled dull and declining in sympathy with weak American markets, today's prices showing a fall of 2½d to 1½d. Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific coast of America 6d. lower, Australians 6d. lower, Indians 6d. lower, Russian and Danubians 3d. lower. Argentine cargoes 6d. to 7½d. lower, shipments this week to Liverpool nil, U. K. direct 13,500 qrs., continent 46,000 qrs. Orders 25,500 equalling 85,000 qrs. against 45,000 last week and nil last year. Latest cables report weather favorable and markets easier. Russia reports seasonable weather, stocks increasing but sellers are less inclined to press their holdings, shipments continue heavy. Roumania reports changeable weather, shipments continue heavy. Hungary reports rainy weather which is somewhat interfering with field work, markets continue firm. Italy reports favorable weather for field work. The final revised official figure puts the wheat crop at 19,000,000 qrs. against 24,000,000 qrs. last year. Spain reports nothing new. Germany reports fine weather, rather less home grown wheat offering and some demand for foreign sorts; latest reports show a great deterioration in the potato crop. France reports weather too dry for ploughing, official estimate of the crop puts it at 33,000,000 qrs. against 45,000,000 qrs. last year, but the estimate is considered much too optimistic. Farmers' deliveries continue light. India reports favorable weather, offerings are small and shipments are likely to fall off. Australia reports continue to speak highly of the outlook and if the critical month of October is passed safely a record crop is expected.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are slow at 3d. to 6d. decline.

Pacific coast cargoes 38/- (\$1.14) asked for 13,000 qrs. Walla, arrived out. 38/9 (approx. \$1.14½) asked for a steamer of White Walla expected Oct. 30/9 (approx. \$1.19½) wanted for milling Blue Stem afloat.

Australian wheat cargoes.—New South Wales afloat is offered at 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½). Parcels to Liverpool, 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) asked for three standards afloat.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet and fully 3d. lower. Azoff-Black Sea, September-October offers at 38/6 to 39/9 (approx. \$1.15½ to \$1.19½). Danubian steady.

River Plate wheat, parcels to Liverpool, Barusso, 61 lbs., September-October is held at 33/9 (approx. \$1.01½). 34/9 (approx. \$1.04½) wanted for Rosafe, January-February.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat. Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are very quiet and 3d. to 6d. lower. Parcels to London are quiet and 1½d. to 3d. lower.

No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (pcl. L'p'l.) .. Sept.-Oct. 36/7½ approx. \$1.09½

No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Sept.-Oct.	35/6	"	1.06½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Sept.-Oct.	34/6	"	1.03½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn.)	Afloat	37/9	"	\$1.13½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Oct.	36/1½	"	1.08½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Oct.	35/6	"	1.06½

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet at 1d. decline.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	7/2½ approx. \$1.03 3-5
Red Kurrachee	Sept.-Oct.	7/1½ " 1.02 3-5

Indian parcels for London are quiet, about unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee	Sept.-Oct.	36/9 approx. \$1.10½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	37/3 " 1.11½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

4,200 tons Rosafe,	Expected ready to load ...	27/9, 34/6 approx. \$1.03½
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SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	36/1½ approx. \$1.08½
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	35/3 " 1.05½

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

4,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	35/1½ approx. \$1.05½
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	36/10½ approx. \$1.10½
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(LONDON)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/- approx. \$1.11
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Arrived	37/6 approx. \$1.12½
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	36/6 approx. \$1.09½
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	37/- approx. \$1.11
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THE WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7.

Wheat—	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	23	23
No. 1 Nor.	556	2282
No. 2 Nor.	1876	1618
No. 3 Nor.	1503	506
No. 4	455	72
Feed	22	...
Rejected 1	59	93
Rejected 2	27	79
No grade	80	5
Rejected	41	121
Condemned	1	...
No. 5	124	14
No. 6	60	1
No established grade .....	...	2
Total	4800	4816

Winter Wheat—

No. 2 Alberta Red	5	...
No. 3 Alberta Red	11	...
No grade	1	...
No. 4 Red Winter	4	...
No. 5 Red Winter	2	...
Total	23	58

Oats—

No. 1 C. W.	13	...
No. 2 C. W.	242	...
No. 3 C. W.	37	...
Rejected	5	...
No grade	8	...
Ex. No. 1 Feed	76	...
No. 1 Feed	30	...
No. 2 Feed	12	...
No. 2 Mixed	2	...
Total	425	518

Barley—

No. 3	57	...
No. 4	27	...
Rejected	8	...
No grade	1	...
Feed	1	...
Total	94	277

Flax—

No. 1 N. W. Man.	164	...
No. 1 Man.	9	...
Rejected	2	...
Total	175	107

Grand total

5517	5776
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TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Oct. 7, was 7,170,975.20, as against 5,561,360 last week, and 6,453,701 last year. The total shipments for

the week were 2,655,152, last year 3,306,451. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard ..	25,162.20	113,808.00
No. 1 Nor.	926,554.30	2,824,778.00
No. 2 Nor.	2,289,471.40	2,008,320.00
No. 3 Nor.	2,327,610.40	696,217.00
No. 4	652,920.10	93,795.00
No. 5	153,806.50	23,112.00
Other grades ..	795,440.10	691,472.00
	7,170,975.00	6,453,701.00

Stocks of Oats—

1 Wh. C. W.	2,263.18	219,698.00
2 Wh. C. W.	252,624.15	678,470.00
3 Wh. C. W.	3,352,286.00	139,603.00
Mixed	10,326.00	3,167.00
Other grades ..	368,834.00	77,694.00

Barley	4,363,733.00	1,118,634.00
Flax	574,292.00	556,398.00
	180,806.00	106,461.00

Shipments		
Oats	285,937	
Barley	24,998	
Flax	55,209	

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange.)

	OCTOBER 7.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	4,649,263	2,511,230	292,253	
Pt. Arthur	2,521,712	1,852,433	282,039	
Dep. Harbor	113,000	112,158		
Meaford	114,214	45,812		
Mid. Tiffin	322,110	1,724,889	4,387	
Collingwood			47,793	
Owen Sd.	37,035	152,459	4,893	
Goderich	245,442	206,518	62,054	
Sarnia, Pt. ..				
Edward	2,256	20,335	6,743	
Pt. Colborne	336,952	70,105	5,994	
Kingston	13,000	68,284	5,000	
Prescott	30,735			
Montreal	691,214	728,004	37,595	
Quebec	400	39,000	200	

Total visible	9,077,333	7,529,227	748,951
Last week	6,896,526	7,500,344	679,536
Last year	7,981,834	1,579,010	660,152

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 10)

Live stock receipts at the C. P. R. east end market to-day were 1,100 cattle, sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 300 calves. Cattle prices were about steady and hogs lower.

Choice steers sold at \$4 to \$5.50 while lower grades brought \$4 to \$4.50, cows \$3 to \$4, sheep were steady at \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs at \$5 to \$5.50. Hogs were lower at \$8.50, and sows at \$7.50. Calves sold all the way from \$3 to \$15 according to quality.

Winnipeg Live Stock

(WEEK ENDING OCT 8)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	6931	871	1000
C.N.R.	1309	198	38
Totals	8240	1069	1038
Disposition			
Exporters East from last week	821		
Butchers east from last week	532		
Feeders east from last week	485		
Exporters east this week	1810		
Butchers east this week	2219		
Feeders east this week	2035		
Exporters held over	801		
Local	1375		

Cattle

The first part of last week heavy runs put a big crimp in cattle prices but at the middle and last of the period receipts were not so heavy and prices regained something of their loss. The total for the week was over a thousand head lower than the previous week. The large run of the previous week had put buyers in a frame of mind that made them think that the country was full of cattle and when the past week started out the same way they were doubly sure. It does not do to flood the cattle market at this time of the year any more than to flood the grain market. Farmers should use a lot of discretion in shipping and only let go of their best stuff keeping the balance to finish well.

Had it not been for the heavy eastern trade there is no telling where packers would have forced prices to. Eastern buyers took over twenty-two hundred head of butchers and relieved the market to this extent. As it was prices showed a decline of a strong fifteen to twenty cents per cwt, the best sales noted being about \$4.85.

The export trade was fairly heavy most of the animals being through shipments and few changing hands here. Prices were a good quarter lower on these. Prices for feeding stock were maintained at the same level as the previous week and in some cases went higher. The demand for these by eastern buyers was never better. Receipts of calves were light and the quality common.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$4.75 to \$5.00
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.40 " 4.60
Best butcher steers	4.45 " 4.80
Fair to good steers and heifers	3.85 " 4.40
Common steers and heifers	3.10 " 3.45
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.15
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.60
Common cows	2.00 " 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. ..	3.50 " 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

The run of hogs was light again last week although larger than the previous week. One of two things is certain; shippers are using rare discretion in making shipments or there are very few hogs in the country. If the supply is as short as receipts would indicate there is no doubt but that prices will bulge again this winter. If there are plenty of hogs in the country and discretion is being used there is need to keep on using it for you may rest assured that packers will take advantage of any superfluity to hammer prices. The price here continues at the nine dollar level.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$9.00
Heavy sows	\$7.25 to 8.25
Stags	5.75 " 6.75

Sheep and Lambs

A rather heavy run of sheep and lambs met with a poor demand last week. A few of the best sold up to last week's quotations but the bulk brought lower prices.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Choice lambs	6.50 " 6.75

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

This week's quotations on dairy butter show no notable change from last week. That for fancy stock is a cent lower than previously quoted, but so small an amount of this grade reaches Winnipeg that it does not exert much influence upon the market. The fall in this is due to the competition of Ontario creamery, which dealers state they can lay down here for a fraction over twenty-five cents per pound, and it is worth a good two cents over the best dairy that arrives here. Round lots are selling a cent better than last week and dealers will give an extra cent for selections from the runs.

Dealers point out that even if the stocks of dairy held in Winnipeg are small the Ontario make is going to hold prices down. The make in the East was about twenty-five per cent. above last year and much less was exported, so the supply from there should be practically unlimited. Wholesalers quote the following prices:

Fancy dairy	23c.
No. 1 dairy	22c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	20c.
No. 2	19c.
No. 3	17c.

Eggs

Shipments of eggs arriving at Winnipeg are almost uniformly of poor quality and have evidently been held for some time at country points. A large per cent. of the run shows a shrinkage of two and a half dozen to the case. Dealers state that they can lay down Ontario stock here for twenty-six cents per dozen, including the cases and all these eggs are candled before shipment and are absolutely good. Their shrink amounts to practically nothing. The value of eggs showing a large shrink is much below that of the Ontario stock and the best that can be realized on held stock is 22 to 23 cents. For the strictly new laid stock dealers are offering 27 to 28 cents per dozen.

Cheese

Manitoba cheese has been practically cleaned up and dealers are not quoting for it.

Live Poultry

Prices for live poultry show no change from last week. The abattoirs quote the following:

Spring chicken, per pound	13c.
Fowl, per pound	10c.
Old roosters, per pound	7c.
Turkeys, per pound	15c.
Geese, per pound	11c.
Ducks, per pound	13c.

Hay

Heavy receipts of prairie hay have knocked a slice off of prices during the week, the decline being three dollars per ton on the first two grades and four dollars on No. 3. Timothy has been a little firmer than prairie and shows a decline of but one dollar per ton on all three grades. Prices quoted per ton on track Winnipeg are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$16.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.00
No. 3 Timothy	14.00
No. 1 Prairie	10.00
No. 2 Prairie	9.00
No. 3 Prairie	6.00

Potatoes

The potato market is showing up a little stronger than last week, the best of the receipts bringing fifty cents per bus., f.o.b., Winnipeg. Receipts are fairly

heavy but the demand the last couple of days has more than kept pace with them. Dealers state that the market is reasonably firm at present quotations. Dealers quote f.o.b., Winnipeg:

No. 1 potatoes	50c.
No. 2 potatoes	45c.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, during the past week for Nov., Dec. and May delivery:

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 5	99½	97½	102½
Oct. 6	98½	96½	101½
Oct. 7	98½	96½	101½
Oct. 8	98	96½	101½
Oct. 10	97	95½	100½
Oct. 11	96	94	99
Oats—			
Oct. 5	35½	39½	
Oct. 6	35	38½	
Oct. 7	34½	38½	
Oct. 8	34½	38½	
Oct. 10	33½	38	
Oct. 11	32½	36½	
Flax—			
Oct. 5	242		
Oct. 6	239		
Oct. 7	240½		
Oct. 8	240		
Oct. 10	242		
Oct. 11	241		

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH PRICES

(TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1910)

Australian	8/-	approx.	\$1.15 1-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/3	"	1.18 4-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/-	"	1.15 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/9½	"	1.12 3-5
4 Man.	7/6	"	1.08
2 Hard Winter... (old)	7/7	"	1.09 1-5
2 Red Winter... (new)	7/6½	"	1.08 3-5
White Chilian ..	7/2	"	1.03 1-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi cleaned terms 7/3½		"	1.04 4-5
2 Club Calcutta cleaned terms 7/5		"	\$1.07
Ch. Wh. Bombay ..		"	1.07 3-5
Plate	7/5½	"	1.07 3-5
Russian	8/3	"	1.18 4-5
Danubian	7/4½	"	1.06 4-5

CHICAGO WHEAT

(Oct. 10.)

Rain in Argentine, big world's shipments and an increase in ocean passage, all combined to-day to depress the wheat market. Even in the face of an unexpected lessening of the visible supply, closing prices showed a net loss of ¼ to ½. Other leading staples, too, finished on the down grade, corn being ¼ under Saturday, and oats ¼ to ½ under Saturday. The breaking of the Argentine drought gave the first downward shove to wheat. For a while the only sustaining influence was the fact that receipts in the northwest were light and that shorts were willing to take profits. Traders generally seemed disposed to await the government report. Foreign selling here, however, was in evidence including some orders from Buenos Ayres. The bears held full possession of the pit until the figures appeared, making the amount of wheat in sight in the United States 658,000 bushels less than last week as against an increase of 3,030,000 a year ago. This information led to considerable buying and rallied the market ½ from the low point. The recovery was aided by complaints of dry weather in Kansas and Oklahoma. An easy tone nevertheless prevailed at the close.

Fine weather and bearish foreign statistics were partly offset in the corn crowd by a decrease in the visible supply total. Fluctuations were unusually narrow. Increased notice of consignments from the country weakened oats.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 10.)

Cattle receipts were 30,000; prices were steady to 1c. lower; beefs, \$4.75 to \$8.00; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$4.15 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 27,000; market slow for heavy, others strong; light, \$8.40 to \$8.95; mixed, \$8.15 to \$8.95; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.75; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.10; good to choice, heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.75; pigs, \$8 to \$8.80; bulk of sales, \$8.30 to \$8.65.

Sheep—Receipts 65,000; market steady native \$2.50 to \$4.35; western, \$2.75 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$7.15; western, \$4.75 to \$7.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 10.)

Union Stock Yards receipts to-day were 111 cars, with 2,309 head of cattle, 715 sheep and lambs, 69 hogs and 16 calves. Trade was good and active for butcher cattle with prices steady to firm. Choice butcher sold freely at \$5.60 and \$5.95, and apparently not an over supply. Good butcher cows sold well, common at \$3.50 to \$4, and choice at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

In the export market, trade opened slow due to efforts of buyers to get prices down a notch. In this they were partially successful for while prices were not quoted lower for the best cattle the average quality was higher and the dealer got better cattle for his money than a week ago. Short keep feeders, about 1,200 lbs., sold at \$5.85; feeders and stockers steady to firm at \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Sheep were steady at \$4.50, and lambs a little firmer at \$6 to \$6.20. The hog market was easier at \$8.15, and \$8.50 fed and watered at Toronto.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 10.)

John Rogers & Co. state to-day that there was a very steady demand in the Birkenhead market and everything changed hands Saturday. Quotations are well maintained and one or two lots commanded a slightly higher figure.

States steers from 13¼ to 14 cents. Canadians from 12¼ to 13½ cents. Ranchers from 11½ to 12½ cents per pound.

United States cattle, 195 Canadian and 641 Canadian ranchers landed at Deptford. Trade firm at 14 to 15 cents for States.

13½ to 14 cents for Canadians. 12 to 13½ cents for ranchers.

Five hundred and forty-four Canadians held over.

Glasgow, Oct. 10.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 311 cattle on offer. Trade rather better. Top quality extreme paid 14½ cents.

Current 13 to 13½ cents. Bulls top 12½ to 13 cents. Parthenia missed market.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total shipments of wheat 16,952,000 bushels against 14,544,000 last week and 14,160,000 last year. Comparison by countries is as follows:—

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
America	2,725,000	2,560,000	4,210,000
Russia	7,264,000	5,608,000	7,792,000
Danube	4,200,000	2,968,000	1,520,000
India	656,000	992,000	
Argentina	1,008,000	967,000	72,000
Australia	656,000	1,096,000	384,000
N. Africa	416,000	344,000	176,000

16,952,000 14,544,000 14,160,000
Corn .. 5,902,000 4,640,000 3,407,000

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM OCT. 5 TO OCT. 11, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed.	1NW 1 Man.	Rej.		
OCT.																						
5	100½	96½	92½	87½	81½	75½	.....	94	92	92	90	93	91	34	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
6	99	95½	92½	86½	80½	74½	.....	93	91	91	89	92	90	33½	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	235	.....
7	99½	96	92	86½	80½	74½	.....	93	91	91	89	92	90	33½	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	238	.....
8	99	95½	91½	86	82½	74½	.....	92½	90	90½	88½	91½	89½	32½	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
10	93½	94½	90½	85½	79½	73½	92	90	90	88	91	89	32½	47½	242	
11	97	93½	89½	84½	78½	72½	91	89	89	87	90	88	31	47½	



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